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The HONOR of the BIG SNOWS

By

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XIV—(Continued.

"You are sick, Melisse," he whispered hoarsely. "You are sick!"

He fell upon his knees beside her, and lifted her face in his hands. The touch of it sent a chill to his heart—such as he had not felt since many years ago, in that other room a few steps away.

"I want Jan," she pleaded. "I want Jan to come back to me!"

"I will send for him, dear. He will come back soon. I will go out and send Croisset."

He hid his face from her as he dragged himself away. Croisset saw him coming, and came out of the store to meet him. A hundred yards away Cummins stopped.

"Croisset, for the love of God, take a team and go after Jan Thoreau," he called. "Tell him that Melisse is dying of the plague. Hurry, hurry!"

"Night and day!" shouted Croisset.

Twenty minutes later, from the cabin window, Cummins saw him start.

"Jan will be here very soon, Melisse," he said, running his fingers gently through her hair.

It fell out upon the pillow in thick brown waves, and the sight of it choked him with the memory of another vision which would remain with him until the end of time. It was her mother's hair, shining softly in the dim light; her mother's eyes looked up at him as he sat beside her through all this long day.

Toward evening there came a change. The fever left the child's cheeks. Her eyes closed, and she fell asleep. Through the night Cummins sat near the door, but in the gray dawn, overcome by his long vigil, his head dropped upon his breast, and he slumbered.

When he awoke the cabin was filled with light. He heard a sound, and, startled, sprang to his feet. Melisse was at the stove building a fire!

"I'm better this morning, father. Why didn't you sleep until breakfast was ready?"

Cummins stared. Then he gave a shout, made a rush for her, and catching her up in his arms, danced about the cabin like a great bear, overturning the chairs, and allowing the room to fill with smoke in his wild joy.

"It's what you saw through the window that made you sick, Melisse," he cried, putting her down at last. "I thought—" He paused, and added, his voice trembling: "I thought you were going to be sick for more than one day, my sweet little woman!"

He opened one of the windows to let in the fresh air of the morning. ing.

When Croisset returned, he did not find a red flag over Cummins' cabin nor did he bring word of Jan. For three days he had followed the trails to the south without finding the boy. But he brought back other news. Wiliams was sick with the plague in a Cree wigwam on the lower Porcupine. It was the last they ever heard of the factor, except that he died some time in March, and was burned by the Crees.

Croisst went back over the Churchill trail, and found his wife ready to greet him with open arms. After that he joined Per-ee, who came in from the north, in another search for Jan. They found neither trace nor word of him after passing the Gray Otter, and Cummins gave up hope.

It was not for long that their fears could be kept from Melisse. This first bitter brief that had come into her life fell upon her with a force which alarmed Cummins, and cast him into deep gloom. She no longer loved to play with her things in the cabin. For days at a time she would not touch the books which Jan had taught her to read. She found little to interest her in the things which had been her life a few weeks before.

With growing despair, Cummins saw his own efforts fail. As the days passed Melisse mingled more and more with the Indian and half-breed children, and spent much of her time at the company's store, listening to the talk of the men, silent, attentive, unresponsive to any efforts they might make to engage her smiles. From her own heart she looked out upon a world that had become a void for her. Jan had been mother, brother, and everything that was tender and sweet to her—and he was gone. Mukee, whom she had loved, was gone. Williams was gone. The world was changed, terribly and suddenly, and it added years to her perspective of things.

Each day, as the weeks went on, and the spring sun began to soften the snow, she became a little more like the wild children at Lac Bain and in the forest. For Jan, she had kept her hair soft and bright, because he praised her for it and told her it was pretty. Now it hung in tangles down her back.

There came a night when she forgot her prayer, and Cummins did not notice it. He failed to notice it the next night, and the next. Plunged deep in his own gloom, he was unobservant of many other things, so that, in place of laughter and joy and merry rompings, only gloomy and oppressive shadows of things that had come and gone filled the life of the little cabin.

They were eating dinner, one day in the early spring, with the sunshine flooding in upon them, when a quick, low footfall caused Melisse to life her eyes in the direction of the open door. A strange figure stood there, with bloodless face, staring eyes, and garments hanging in tatters—but its arms were stretched out, as those same arms had been held out to her a thousand times before, and, with the old glad cry, Melisse darted with the swiftness of a sun-shadow beyond Cummins, crying:

"Jan, Jan—my Jan!"

Words choked in Cummins' throat when he saw the white-faced figure clutching Melisse to its breast.

At last he gasped "Jan!" and threw out his arms so that both were caught in their embrace.

For an instant Jan turned his face up to the light. The other stared and understood.

"You have been sick," he said, "but it has left no marks."

"Thank God!" breathed Jan.

Melisse raised her head, and stroked his cheeks with her two hands. That night she remembered her prayer, and at its end she added:

"Dear Father in Heaven, thank you for sending back Jan!"

CHAPTER XV.

Almost a Woman.

Peace followed in the blighted trails of the Red Terror. Again the forest breathed without fear; but from Hudson's Bay to Athabasca, and as far south as the thousand waters of the Reindeer country, the winds whispered of a terrible grief that would remain until babes were men and men went to their graves.

Life had been torn and broken in a cataclysm more fearful than that which levels cities and disrupts the earth. Slowly it began its readjustment. There was no other life to give aid or sympathy; and just as they had suffered alone, so now the forest people struggled back into life alone, building up from the wreck of what had been, the things that were to be.

For months the Crees wailed their death dirges as they sought out the bones of their dead. Men dragged themselves into the posts, lifeless and childless, leaving deep in the wilderness all that they had known to love and give them comfort. Now and then came a woman, and around the black scars of burned cabins and tepees dogs howled mournfully for masters that were gone.

The plague had taken a thousand souls, and yet the laughing, dancing millions in that other big world beyond the edge of the wilderness

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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Justice and the Labor Question

OF course, in labor controversies it was not always possible to champion the cause of the workers, because in many cases strikes were called which were utterly unwarranted and were fought by methods which cannot be too harshly condemned. No straightforward man can believe, and no fearless man will assert, that a trade union is always right. That man is an unworthy public servant who by speech or silence, by direct statement or cowardly evasion, invariably throws the weight of his influence on the side of the trade union, whether it is right or wrong. It has occasionally been my duty to give utterance to the feelings of all right thinking men by expressing the most emphatic disapproval of unwise or even immoral actions by representatives of labor. The man is no true democrat, and if an American, is unworthy of the traditions of his country who, in problems calling for the exercise of a moral judgment, fails to take his stand on conduct and not on class. There are good and bad wage-workers, just as there are good and bad employers, and good and bad men of small means and of large means alike.

But a willingness to do equal and exact justice to all citizens, irrespective of race, creed, section, or economic interest and position, does not imply a failure to recognize the enormous economic, political and moral possibilities of the trade union. Just as democratic government cannot be condemned because of errors and even crimes committed by men democratically elected, so trade-unionism must not be condemned because of errors or crimes of occasional trade-union leaders. The problem lies deeper. While we must repress all illegalities and discourage all immoralities, whether of labor organizations, or of corporations, we must recognize the fact that today the organization of labor into trade unions and federations is necessary, is beneficent, and is one of the greatest possible agencies in the attainment of a true industrial as well as a true political democracy in the United States.

Aid for Injured Miners

SHOWING GO VERNMENT MINE RESCUE CORP AT WORK.

Service and Reward.

This is a fact which many well-intentioned people even today do not understand. They do not understand that the labor problem is a human and a moral as well as an economic problem; that a fall in wages, an increase in hours, a deterioration of labor conditions, mean wholesale moral as well as economic degeneration, and the needless sacrifice of human lives and human happiness; while a rise of wages, a lessening of hours, a bettering of conditions, mean an intellectual, moral and social uplift of millions of American men and women. There are employers today, who, like the great coal operators, speak as though they were lords of these countless armies of Americans, who toil in factory, in shop, in mill, and in the dark places under the earth. They fail to see that all these men have the right and the duty to combine to protect themselves and their families from want and degredation. They fail to see that the nation and the government, within the range of fair play and a just administration of the law, must inevitably sympathize with the men who have nothing but their wages, with the men who are struggling for a decent life, as opposed to men, however honorable, who are merely fighting for larger profits and an autocratic control of big business. Each man should have all he earns, whether by brain or body; and the director, the great industrial leader, is one of the greatest of earners, and should have a proportional reward; but no man should live on the earnings of another, and there should not be too gross inequality between service and reward.

We Can't Go Back Half a Century.

There are many men today, men of integrity and intelligence, who honestly believe that we must go back to the labor conditions of half a century ago. They are opposed to trade unions, root and branch. They note the unworthy conduct of many labor leaders, they find instances of bad work by union men, of a voluntary restriction of output, of vexatious and violent strikes, of jurisdictional disputes between unions which often disastrously involve the best intentioned and fairest of employers. All these things occur and should be repressed. But the same critic of the trade union might find equal cause of complaint against individual employers of labor, or even against great associations of manufacturers. He might find many instances of an unwarranted cutting of wages, of flagrant violations of factory laws and tenement house laws, of the deliberate and systematic cheating of employes by means of truck stores, of the speeding up of work to a point which is fatal to the health of the workman, of the sweating of foreign-born workers, of the drafting of feeble little children into dusty workshops, of blacklisting, of putting spies into union meetings and of the employment in strike times of vicious and desperate ruffians, who are neither better nor worse than are the thugs who are occasionally employed by unions under the sinister name, "Entertainment committees."

I believe that the overwhelming majority both of workmen and of employers are law-abiding, peaceful, and honorable citizens, and I do not think that it is just to lay up the errors and wrongs of individuals to the entire group to which they belong. I also think—and this is a belief which has been borne upon me through many years of practical experience—that the trade union is growing constantly in wisdom as well as in power, and is becoming one of the most efficient agencies toward the solution of our industrial problems, the elimination of poverty and of industrial disease and accidents, the lessening of unemployment, the achievement of industrial democracy, and the attainment of a larger measure of social and industrial justice.

If I were a factory employe, a workman on the railroads, or a wage-earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would join in order to fight that policy; if the union leaders were dishonest, I would join in order to put them out. I believe in the union and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interests advanced by the union.

Protect Unionist and Non-Unionist Alike.

Nevertheless, irrespective of whether a man should or should not, and does or does not, join the union of his trade, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of that man as an American and as a citizen should be safeguarded and upheld by the law. We dare not make an outlaw of any individual or any group, whatever his or its opinions or professions. The non-unionist, like the unionist, must be protected in all his legal rights by the full weight and power of the law.

The Government and Its Employes.

This question came up before me in the shape of the right of a non-union printer named Miller to hold his position in the government printing office. As I said before, I believe in trade unions. I always prefer to see a union shop. But my private preferences cannot control my public actions. The government can recognize neither union men nor non-union men as such, and is bound to treat both exactly alike. In the government printing office not many months prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1904, when I was up for re-election, I discovered that a man had been dismissed because he did not belong to the union. I reinstated him. Mr. Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, with various members of the executive council of that body, called upon me to protest on September 29, 1903, and I answered them as follows:

"I thank you and your committee for your courtesy, and I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you. It will always be a pleasure to see you or any representatives of your organizations or of your federation as a whole.

"As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the government to its employes. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case in which the government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and cannot and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation, or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

"In the communications sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the government printing office, the grounds alleged are twofold: 1, that he is a non-union man; 2, that he is not personally fit. The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or to complicate the larger question of governmental discrimination for or against him or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision; and as to this my decision is final."

Socialists and Non-Socialists.

Because of things I have done on behalf of justice to the workingman, I have often been called a Socialist. Usually I have not taken the trouble even to notice the epithet. I am not afraid of names, and I am not one of those who fear to do what is right because someone else will confound me with partisans with whose principles I am not in accord. Moreover, I know that many American Socialists are high-minded and honorable citizens, who in reality are merely radical social reformers. They are oppressed by the brutalities and industrial injustices which we see everywhere about us. When I recall how often I have seen Socialists and ardent non-Socialists working side by side for some specific measure of social or industrial reform, and how I have found opposed to them on the side of privilege many shrill reactionaries who insist on calling all reformers Socialists, I refuse to be panic-stricken by having this title mistakenly applied to me.

Socialism and "Class War."

None the less, without impugning their motives, I do disagree most emphatically with both the fundamental philosophy and the proposed remedies of the Marxian Socialists. These Socialists are unalterably opposed to our whole industrial system. They believe that the payment of wages means everywhere and inevitably an exploitation of the laborer by the employer, and that this leads inevitably to a class war between those two groups, or, as they would say, between the capitalists and the proletariat. They assert that this class war is already upon us and can be ended only when capitalism is entirely destroyed and all the machines, mills, mines, railways, and other private property used in production are confiscated, expropriated, or taken over by the workers. They do not as a rule claim—although some of the sinister extremists among them do—that this class war is a war of blood and bullets, but they do claim that there is and must be a continual struggle between two great classes, whose interests are opposed and cannot be reconciled. In this war they insist that the whole government—national state and local—is on the side of the employers and is used by them against the workmen, and that our law and even our common morality are class weapons, like a policeman's club or a Gatling gun.

I have never believed, and do not today believe, that such a class war is upon us, or need ever be upon us; nor do I believe that the interests of wage-earners and employers cannot be harmonized, compromised, and adjusted. It would be idle to deny that wage-earners have certain different economic interests from, let us say, manufacturers or importers, just as farmers have different interests from sailors, and fishermen from bankers. There is no reason why any of these economic groups should not consult their group interests by any legitimate means and with due regard to the common, overlying interests of all. I do not even deny that the majority of wage-earners, because they have less property and less industrial security than others and because they do not own the machinery with which they work (as does the farmer) are perhaps in greater need of acting together than are other groups in the community.

Partners in Industry.

But I do insist (and I believe that the great majority of wage earners take the same view) that employers and employes have overwhelming interests in common, both as partners in industry and as citizens of the republic, and that where these interests are apart they can be adjusted by so altering our laws and their interpretation as to secure to all members of the community social and industrial justice.

I have always maintained that our worst revolutionaries today are those reactionaries who do not see and will not admit that there is any need for change. Such men seem to believe that the four and a half million Progressive voters who in 1912 registered their solemn protest against our social and industrial injustices are "anarchists," who are not willing to let ill enough alone. If these reactionaries had lived at an earlier time in our history, they would have advoated sedition laws, opposed free speech and free assembly, and voted against free schools, free access by settlers to the public lands, mechanics' lien laws, the prohibition of truck stores, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt; and they are the men who today oppose minimum wage laws, insurance of workmen against the ills of industrial life, and the reform of our legislatures and our courts, which can alone render such measures possible. Some of these reactionaries are not bad men, but merely shortsighted and belated. It is these reactionaries, however, who, by "standing pat" on industrial injustice, incite inevitably to industrial revolt, and it is only we who advocate political and industrial democracy who render possible the progress of our American industry on large constructive lines with a minimum of friction because with a maximum of justice.

The Wage-Worker Should Share.

Everything possible should be done to secure the wage workers fair treatment. There should be an increased wage for the worker of increased productiveness. Everything possible should be done against the capitalist who strives, not to reward special efficiency, but to use it as an excuse for reducing the reward of moderate efficiency. The capitalist is an unworthy citizen who pays the efficient man no more than he has been content to pay the average man, and nevertheless reduces the wage of the average man; and effort should be made by the government to check and punish him. When labor saving machinery is introduced, special care should be taken—by the government if necessary—to see that the wage worker gets his share of the benefit, and that it is not all absorbed by the employer or capitalist.

The following case, which his come to my knowledge, illustrates what I mean. A number of new machines were installed in a certain shoe factory, and as a result there was a heavy increase in production even though there was no increase in the labor force. Some of the workmen were instructed in the use of these machines by special demonstrations sent out by the makers of the machines. These men, by reason of their special aptitudes and the fact that they were not called upon to operate the machines continuously nine hours every day week in and week out, but only for an hour or so at special times, were naturally able to run the machines at their maximum capacity. when these demonstrators had left the factory, and the company's own employes had become used to operating the machines at a fair rate of speed, the foreman of the establishment gradually speeded the machines and demanded a larger and still larger output, constantly endeavoring to drive the men on to greater exertions. Even with a slightly less than maximum capacity, the introduction of this machinery resulted in a great increase over former production with the same amount of labor; and so great were the profits from the business in the following two years as to equal the total capitalized stock of the company. But not a cent got into the pay envelope of the workmen beyond what they had formerly been receiving before the introduction of this new machinery, notwithstanding that it had meant an added strain, physical and mental, upon their energies, and that they were forced to work harder than ever before. The whole of the increased profits remained with the company.

Now this represented an "increase of efficiency," with a positive decrease of social and industrial justice. The increase of prosperity which came from increase production in no way benefited the wage-workers. I hold that they were treated with gross injustice; and that society, acting if necessary through the government, in such a case should bend its energies to remedy such injustice; and I will support any proper legislation that will aid in securing the desired end.

Don't Penalize Efficiency.

The wage-worker should not only receive fair treatment; he should give fair treatment. In order that prosperity may be passed around it is necessary that the prosperity exist. In order that labor shall receive its fair share in the division of reward it is necessary that there be a reward to divide. Any proposal to reduce efficiency by insisting that the most efficient shall be limited in their output to what the least efficient can do, is a proposal to limit by so much production, and therefore to impoverish by so much the public, and specifically to reduce the amount that can be divided among the producers. This is all wrong. Our protest must be against unfair division of the reward for production. Every encouragement should be given the business man, the employer, to make his business prosperous, and therefore to earn more money for himself; and in like fashion every encouragement should be given the efficient workman. We must always keep in mind that to reduce the amount of production serves merely to reduce the amount that is to be divided, is in no way permanently efficient as a protest against unequal distribution and is permanently detrimental to the entire community. But increased productiveness is not secured by excessive labor amid unhealthy surroundings. The contrary is true. Shorter hours, and healthful conditions, and opportunity for the wage-worker to make more money, and the chance for enjoyment as well as work, all add to efficiency. My contention is that there should be no penalization of efficient productiveness, brought about under healthy conditions; but that every increase in efficiency should benefit all the parties to it, including wage-workers as well as employers or capitalists, men who work with their hands as well as men who work with their heads.

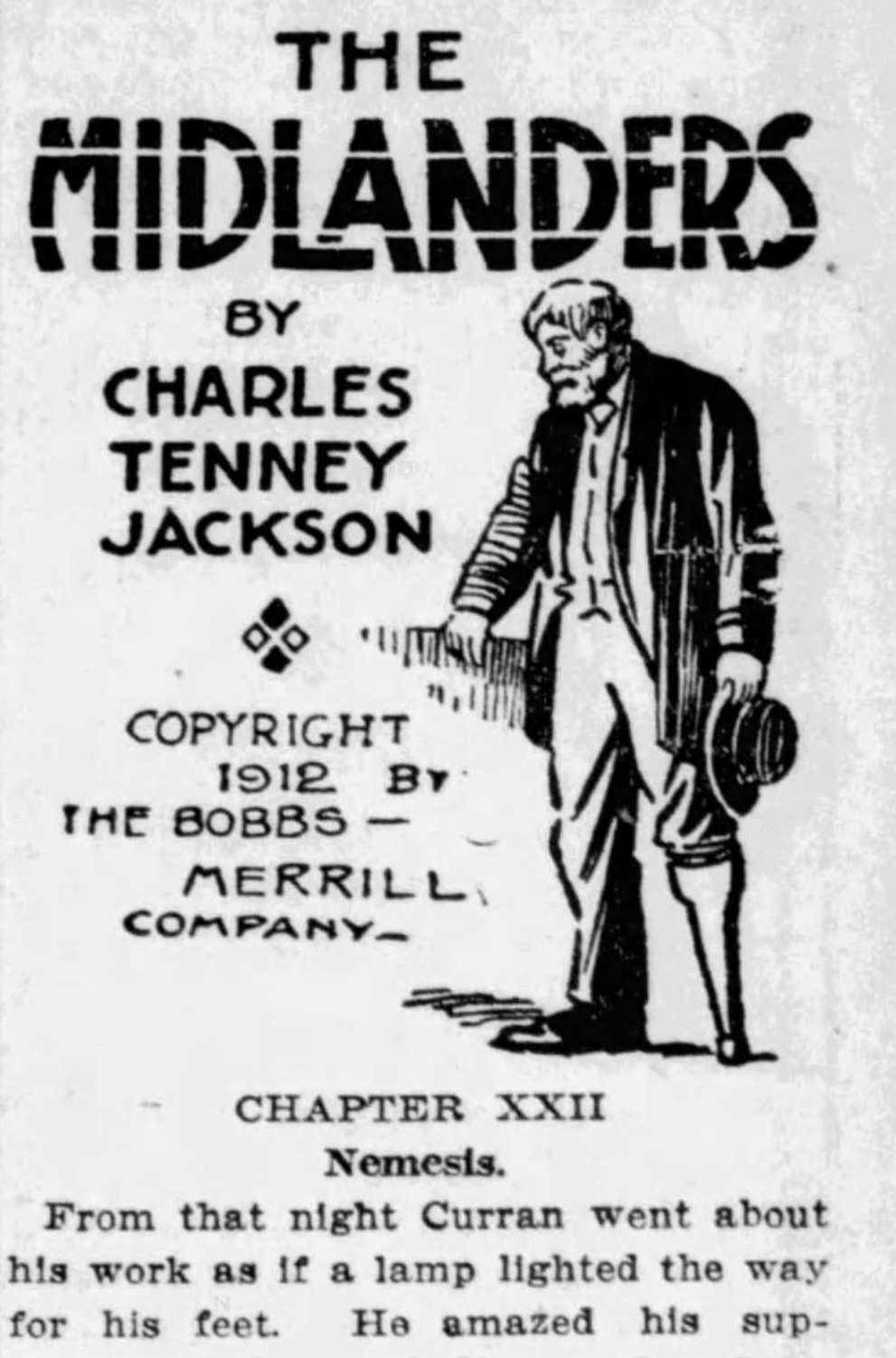
Windmill Power

The power derived from a windmill increases practically with the cube of the wind velocity.

Abe Martin

It must be great t' be rich an' let th' other feller keep up appearances.

A woman may not know enough t' vote, but she kin git out a little work without lightin' a pipe or takin' a couple o' drinks.



THE MIDLANDERS

BY

CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER XXII

Nemesis.

From that night Curran went about his work as if a lamp lighted the way for his feet. He amazed his supporters in the concluding weeks of the campaign. A serene, yet boyish joy, a confident step, a brightening eye, and brilliant daring in debates; a sense of power discovered and the rapture of achievements.

"What's come over him?" muttered Arne Vance to his sister. "It can't be just the election! Elected? Why, he'll roll up the biggest majority any man ever got in this county! The Democratic central committee have as good as thrown up the fight. And the Tanner split is a joke—I'll bet Curran will even carry the High street precinct. Rube Van Hart and I went all around the square offering three to one on Curran and couldn't get a bet!"

Janet looked calmly at her brother. In his ardor of the fight he had not noticed her preoccupation of late. Steadfast in her work; resolute and untiring in her counsels to the impetuous and ill-controlled young men who dominated the headquarters of the impecunious Progressive League over in Earlville and managed Curran's fight. "Thad swears he'll resign the county chairmanship if Wiley wins," he went on, "and that means the end of things!"

"Yes," she answered, "the end of things!"

He watched her curiously, noting now her weariness. He wondered if she had come upon that story of Ladau's which he and Purcell and Rube Van Hart had so successfully kept stilled. Wiley himself might have told her. At least, with all Janet's loyalty, Arne discerned some unfathomable negation in her heart. He laid it to her tiredness, the stress was inevitably too much for a woman, even for Janet's superb health and iron vitality. But with a brother's constraint he did not intimately question the matter.

He was busied with plans for the big meeting the night before the election. Curran had never spoken in his home town. He had always evaded it, and early in the campaign his managers had thought it wise. But now, when he had addressed the people in every country district, in every town of the constituency—when he had met every issue and the progression of his cause had spelled his triumph everywhere, McBride, Purcell, the Vances, and all the exultant group of young men in Earlville, had insisted that they conclude the battle in his home spot. That battle, indeed, was won; but they wanted to brawl their victory in the faces of the old county ring at Rome. Curran had assented; he caught the fire of their ardor. And it would be pregnant for his own soul. Here, where he had been the failure, he would sting them with his success!

"It can't go wrong," exclaimed Arne, "not even if every mossback in this town stayed away. We'll take care of that. The Earlville bunch will send over enough to pack that dinky opera house and then we'll overflow on to the court house lawn. Two bands and red fire, and we'll burn up half the sidewalks on High street. Rub it in—yell it in their faces, damn 'em!"

The town was talking of that wind-up meeting of the Curran campaign for two weeks. The old-line county committee was helpless. Old Thad Tanner might curse impotency in his office; but on the street Curran walked with the consciousness that men looked back at him. The transformation suddenly became acute in the minds of his townsmen; the farmers, over their Saturday trading in the stores, said that "all the folks would come in to Wiley's meeting."

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

LITTLE CAUSES OF BIG WARS

By Albert Payson Terhune

One Soldier's Folly That Led to the Black Hawk War.

BLACK HAWK—MAKATAIME—SHEKIAK—crossed the Mississippi, from his tribe's reservation, in 1831. With him were some of his Sac tribesmen. Their errand was peaceful. To use Black Hawk's own words, they were going to "steal their own corn." In other words, to plant a crop on some rich and unoccupied land that had once been theirs and had been taken over by the Government.

Their present reservation was nearly barren, and the extra crop was sorely needed to avert famine. There is no reason to believe the band had any warlike intention. But their presence on the wrong side of the Mississippi was made known to the local army commander, Gen. Atkinson, who ordered them back. Black Hawk explained that his errand was peaceful and that he and his men would go home as soon as the corn planting was finished.

A battalion of militia was at once sent to enforce the General's command. Black Hawk, who was camped in a forest, supposed that the troops had not understood his explanation, and sent a messenger, under flag of truce to explain the situation all over again. As the flag-of-truce bearer with two comrades approached the militia one of the white soldiers lost his head at sight of three real live Indians and snatched up a musket.

Before any attempt could be made to stop him the miliaman fired on the flag of truce. The Indian who carried the flag dropped dead. And this wantonly idotic shooting caused the famous "Black Hawk war."

Black Hawk, on learning that his messenger was shot, gathered forty braves around him and hid in a tangled thicket. As the militiamen—two hundred and seventy in number—approached, they were met by a blaze of gunfire and a deafening chorus of war whoops. The soldiers turned and fled.

Two hundred and seventy United States soldiers put to utter rout by 40 ill-armed Indians! Nor did most of the soldiers pause in their panic retreat until they reached Dixon's Ferry, fully thirty miles away from the scene of their disgrace.

The war was on. The refugees announced that they had been "ambushed by two thousand bloodthirsty savages." And their story was believed until it was proven that the Indians had numbered barely forty and that only fifteen of these had given chase to the fleeing two hundred and seventy.

Gen. Winfield Scott, with a thousand regular troops, marched against the Sacs. His little army was reinforced by militia and frontiersmen.

Among the militia volunteers was a lanky, gigantic, young country lawyer—Abraham Lincoln by name. Black Hawk by this time had been joined by his full fighting force and by war parties from allied tribes. His band numbered about 500, against more than 2,000 white foes.

There were the usual raids and wholesale murders and skirmishes common to Indian warfare and several pitched battles. Black Hawk sent to the general in command the following message:

"Black Hawk would have been a friend of the whites, but they would not let him. The hatchet was dug up by them and not by the Indians. Black Hawk meant no harm to the palefaces when he came across the Mississippi, but came peaceably to plant corn for his starving women and children. Even then he would have gone back, but when he sent his white flag the brave who carried it was inhumanly shot. Black Hawk will have revenge, and he will never stop until the Great Spirit shall say to him: 'Come away!'"

But at length, his band cut to pieces, while constant reinforcements swelled the ranks of his enemies, Black Hawk was forced to surrender.

The officer in charge of the detachment that escorted the beaten chief to St. Louis and to prison there was a young army lieutenant, Jefferson Davis, son-in-law of the Col. Zachary Taylor, who had fought so gallantly throughout the campaign.

In the brief Black Hawk war, oddly enough, were four soldiers three of whom later were Presidents and a fourth a Presidential candidate. They were Lincoln, Taylor, Davis and Scott.

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Mystery of Lost Passengers

WHAT the ocean could tell, if it could give up its tales would be amazing. Ships leave port and are never seen nor heard of again, and in some respects more inexplicable still—passengers board vessels and suddenly forever vanish from human ken. The strange disappearance of Dr. Diesel, the famous inventor, is a case in point, which must be fresh in everybody's mind.

Dr. Diesel left Antwerp on board one of the Great Eastern Railway Co.'s steamers for Harwich, whence he proposed journeying to London to keep an important business engagement. On board the steamer the doctor appeared to be in the best of health and spirits and at 10 o'clock p. m. retired to his cabin for the night.

Next morning he was nowhere to be found, and the mystery of his disappearance remains still unsolved.

The steamship Baldor, on arrival in the Firth of Forth from Gothenburg, had a queer story to unfold.

It concerned the uncanny disappearance of a second-class lady passenger. The last seen of her was late at night, when one of the stewardesses noticed her pacing the deck. The vessel was then in the North Sea.

Afterward the passenger's berth was found to be unoccupied, and, not only the lady, but her baggage, consisting of a bag, had vanished. Where and how no one knows.

Could anything be more baffling than the following: It occurred on board a steamer between Leith and Orkney. Among the passengers were two sisters, who were traveling to attend the funeral of a third sister.

When off Bell lighthouse one of the women retired to her bunk, the other, as the night was fine, preferring to remain a little longer on deck. That was the last seen of her.

Another amazing incident was that reported by the captain of a Dutch steamer, the Van Noort, on his arrival at Singapore. The parties immediately concerned were three sisters of German nationality who were passengers aboard and had been touring in Java.

After having spent the evening on deck chatting and reading, they were seen one night going to their cabin. Next morning the attendant could get no answer to his knocks at the cabin door and on entry being made, the room was found empty.

On the table was a note addressed to the captain, which briefly stated that he was to have their luggage, and on a desk was a bottle containing a few drops of chloroform. From this it was conjectured that the three sisters had each taken chloroform and then jumped into the sea.

As a final example may be mentioned the case of a vivacious young woman who disappeared from a steamer while crossing from Belfast to Fleetwood.

At 11 o'clock p. m. the young woman was seen by the stewardess, whom she asked to bring her a cup of tea at 7 o'clock next morning, as she wished to catch an early train to Manchester. At the hour named the stewardess took in the tea as desired, but was amazed to find the cabin empty.

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MRS. JOSEPH CONSTANCE
Avoyelles Par. Marksville, La.

Personally appeared before me, this 15th day of July, 1911, Mrs. Joseph Constance, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.
WM. MORROW, Notary Public.

Letter to
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NEED OF ALFALFA

Alfalfa seems to do best on sandy loam soils that have a good supply of plant food and are well drained, though it has been known to have grown in a heavy clay soil. It will do well on any soil that will produce wheat or corn. The field designed for alfalfa should be selected with the view of leaving it for several years. The plant seems to reach its prime in four years and can, as a rule, be left in a field profitably for seven or eight years. No difficulty is experienced in getting alfalfa out of a field, if it is so desired, if a field of it is plowed in mid-summer and kept well cultivated

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The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Old Mowry, the undertaker, with his 10 years' grievance against the county crowd since they threw him out of the coroner's office, ambled into the News and sat where he could stare at the Widow Steger's—always "waiting."

"Busted, Wiley!" He cackled: "Why, this mornin' even Dickinson admitted they was busted! Some of these days there'll be a board that'll pay me for that nigger I buried! Wiley, wa'n't I always your friend?"

Friend? The town, the county, the vast Midlands all voiced it.

He was getting his mail the day before election when Cal Rice, a white-faced, young-old man, habitually reflecting the last word of his first wife's father, Thaddeus Tanner, detached himself from a group in the post office lobby to detain him. His pasty smile was apologetic.

"How's prospects, Wiley?" The banker had never before had anything but a grim nod for the editor.

"Splendid!" He felt a throb of magnanimous condescension.

"I suppose you'll want to renew your mortgage on the first?"

"I think not, Mr. Rice." Wiley smiled leisurely. "The Merchants' Bank of Earlville will take it up."

Rice looked up quickly, "Ah, your friend, Purcell, I suppose?"

"I've a good many friends over there. Well acquainted these days. So I'll take up that mortgage when it's due. Eight hundred and forty dollars, interest and all, isn't it?"

"Something like that. Drop in this morning. We'll look it up." Rice fidgeted a moment. "There's another matter, Mr. Curran. Come at eleven."

Mr. Curran drew out his watch lazily. He found it hard to conceal his triumph. Cal Rice of the First National coming to him, wanting a conference! Beaten, eh? And they knew it—the whole court-house crowd! They wanted to placate the victor, that was it. In a flash Wiley guessed it--Thad Tanner was going to offer some compromise, plead for some agreement with him—anything, so that Thad might retain control of the county committee. Curran in congress and solid as he was in the county would dethrone Thad from his local power "sure as shooting fish in a bucket!" All over town they had discussed that days ago. If Thad lost his grip some mighty unpleasant stories of board contracts might come out. They were gossiped about, had been for years.

And now Curran thrilled with it. He had felt it coming. He had told Arne, and Arne had cried sourly: "Kick the old sun-of-a-gun out of your shop if he ever comes to you!"

Rice's next words sealed it. The banker shuffled nervously and then went on: "Curran, you've been dead wrong about the First National's attitude toward your fight. We're not—er—against you—not at all—not at all. And er—you'll come over at eleven?"

"Hardly," Wiley drawled with irritating amiability. "Expecting a telegram from Governor Delroy—something about the campaign." He looked at his watch again, conscious that every man in the group was listening and in fifteen minutes would spread the report that Thad Tanner was going to quit the fight on Curran. Then he said: "Make it eleven-fifteen, Rice. Best I can do today."

"Ah, that will do—that will do!" Rice rubbed his palms and smiled. "Thank you, Mr. Curran." He hurried on as if some elaborate program was to be arranged for Mr. Curran. M. Curran looked about the group of county politicians. The red-necked Boydston was frowning evasively. The others were still. It was Curran's moment of triumph. He went leisurely down the street with his mail. Mrs. Van Hart was driving into the Square. She did not notice Curran of the News, but Curran smiled airily. He could afford to be complacent to High Street now. He was Curran, the insurgent leader of the south counties; he had broken the ranks of the Reserve. He was a friend of the governor. Best of all, the country folk knew him. He was "their man." He wished he could see Janet. He would have liked to tell her this.

At half-past eleven—purposely he had kept Rice waiting fifteen minutes—he strolled over to the bank corner. The door—a small one at the side used by the officers—opened before he touched it. He had had an impression that Rice had been watching him from the shade of the window in front and had scurried back to let him in. That was another sense of his winning. Even now Rice bowed and trotted ahead down the gloomy bank corridor.

"This way, Mr. Curran. Ah, late? Not at all—not at all!" He opened the door to his private office and the guest went in. It was rather dark, but Curran knew that a number of men were there. He paused, surprised to see Ransdell, the editor of the Earlville Mercury-Journal. But, then, Thad controlled the Journal. Boydston, the supervisor, whom Curran had fought for six years, was there. Judge Van Hart was there, sitting obviously ill at ease by the door; and Old Thad, the wizened county boss, in his swivel chair before the bank director's table. Curran looked them over with belying calm. They were a representative gathering of his ancient enemies—men of the old regime in politics, in wealth and social place in the county. He was received in a silence that somehow was slowly strangling the fine glow of confidence in which he had come. He felt himself intuitively brace as one does to whom a physical peril is imminent. The air was hostile. It breathed evil; the room had the menace of a trap.

Thad was cutting a cigar leisurely. He did not rise nor extend a hand. When he spoke it was with a precision as one stating a prearranged program, a conclusion to which the others had given assent.

"Good evening, Mr. Curran. We were expecting you."

"So I imagine."

Tanner sat forward, his brows contracted over his narrow eyes. Then, in his raspish voice, with the direct disregard of courtesy which always made his authority, with a weaker man, take the aspect of bullying, he went on "We sent for you, Curran, to ask you to withdraw your candidacy before the people of the eighteenth district."

Curran appeared unmoved. So swift had been his revulsion, so sure was he of a trap, that he had steeled himself. He had an instant struggle to speak with the cool satire which was all they saw.

"Gentlemen, you ask a good deal."

The other stirred. They had expected amazement, at least.

Tanner eyed the victim shrewdly. "It's our duty to ask a good deal. The party's welfare, the good name of our people—I may say the purity of our homes—demand it. I presume you know what I mean."

Curran looked steadily at him. "I presume, in turn, that you mean a story of my early marriage—a story brought to this town and to your attention by Maurice Ladeau?"

Thad was irritated at this cool pertinacity and frankness. He had boasted a moment before to Judge Van Hart that he would make the News man cringe and crawl.

"Yes. An incredible story, Curran, an intolerable story! A girl you deserted—and without marriage."

"There was a marriage."

"We have the facts. They came to light strangely enough. You left this girl—Adrienne Le Gania—in New Orleans in 1891. She died the following year during an epidemic of yellow fever." Thad was looking at a slip of memoranda, and with each point he tapped the table with his pencil, his face, under the light, pallid, graven mercilessly as that of a prosecutor of an inquisition. He looked up briefly: "Am I right in these facts?"

"You are."

Again the group moved at Curran's quiet confidence. Again Tanner leveled an eye, for a moment nonplussed, upon him. "You left her and went to Mexico. She lived on at an old woman's house—Madame Artois—and died there the following year, leaving a child!"

The man standing before them did not move. His eye was as steady as Tanner's own. But he twitched inwardly at the shock.

"You recall that?"

"No. I never knew that—and it is a lie!"

He had broken from his spell at last. He started forward with a hot menace.

Thad raised his hand deprecatingly, but his grin of triumph came. He had made his boast good to the others that he would crush the editor.

To Be Continued.

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Adding Nitrogen To Sandy Soils

The maintenance of fertility on sandy soils requires a supply of the mineral elements, phosphorus and potassium and of organic matter including nitrogen.

Clover sod with potash and phosphorus fertilizer yielded 26. bu. of corn per acre, shown at the left. 13.5 bu. where potash and phosphorus were used without clover, in culture, and 28.5 bu. where peat, potash and phosphorus were used. This shows the importance of adding nitrogen and organic matter to sandy soils.

Where live stock farming is followed and all feed produced on the farm is consumed there, the potassium is conserved, and under these conditions it is not ordinarily necessary to add this element, especially where the supply of organic matter in the soil is fairly good. In the growth of clover for increasing the organic matter on exhausted sandy soils, as will be mentioned later, potassium fertilizer will probably often be very beneficial.

Truck crops, such as potatoes, beets, etc., use large amounts of potassium and where they are grown on land not having a good supply of organic matter or where manure from nearby towns is not available, the use of potash fertilizers is important. In growing such crops as potatoes, beets or other truck crops extensively, the turning under of some kind of legume is essential, and the best method of adding potash to the soil under such cases is to apply it to the land at the time of seeding of the legume since by so doing it aids greatly in the growth of clover or other legume and becomes available along with the nitrogen from this crop the following year.

Where an abundance of organic matter, either in the form of barnyard manure or green manure, is contained in the soil, use may be made of the cheapest sources of this element, namely, untreated, fine ground rock phosphate. Where this is incorporated with the manure in the stable it is acted on by the fermentation of the manure so as to cause it to become readily available. However, where the organic matter is small or moderate, and this is generally the case in sandy soils, the use of either acid phosphate or ground steamed bone meal is advisable. Fortunately, not all plants are dependent for their supply of nitrogen directly on the soil. The members of the legume family, including clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc., as is generally known have the ability through the action of the bacteria which develop nodules on the roots of these plants, of taking their supply of nitrogen from the soil air.

It is estimated that Leeds, England, and its districts produce nine-tenths of the forced rhubarb crop of the world. Consequently the reported failure of this season's crop in this district is regarded as a disaster.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers.

Can anyone tell me why butter will not separate from the buttermilk and form in granules? I have tried it at temperatures of 62 degrees, 68 and 70, but without success.—H., Greene, N. Y.

Will someone please tell me how to exterminate wire worms in a piece of corn land?—S., Grassy Meadows, West Virginia.

I would like to have a cure for a cribbing horse. I have noticed her at it about two weeks.—P., Valparaiso, Indiana.

A Rainy Day.

Since the effects of a rainy day are different on the business of farming than on most industries of the town or city, where men work under cover in the shop and in the office, seldom losing a day's time, it may be well to ask the man on the farm how he spends his rainy days. If they are thrown away it means a great loss of time and money. Farming is a business. Business cannot run smoothly with a loss of one-third of the time. There are many things a farmer can do on rainy days to improve his farm and home. He can grease harness, get machinery ready for the spring and summer work, select and clean seed for planting, straighten up the farm books, sharpen tools, repair doors, gates, feed troughs and buildings, put some convenience in the home for the housewife, inspect water gaps, count the stock, cut weeds, improve and clean the poultry quarters, write letters that may need answering and make the farm invoice. The farm invoice is most important and should be made at least once a year, as it is necessary in calculating the profits and labor income from the farm operations.

Treating Seed for Smut.

The formalin treatment of seed to prevent smut is simple, cheap and effective. It is also safe, there being but little danger of doing injury to the vitality of the seed. It will prevent (1) stinking smut or closed smut, of wheat, (2) loose smut of oats, (3) covered smut of oats, and (4) covered smut of barley. (Potato scab is also treated successfully with formalin.) The formalin treatment is not entirely effective in controlling loose smut of wheat, or loose smut of barley. It does, however, help considerably with these two loose smuts. The loose smuts are more successfully combated with the hot water treatment, but its use is not so easy and there is more danger of doing injury to the seed. No effective treatment for corn smut is known. Loose smut of wheat and barley can be distinguished from the closed by the fact that, to see the black spores of the closed smut, the kernel or mass between the glumes must be crushed. The black spores of the loose smut are visible on the surface.

Treatment: Mix one pint of formalin with 50 gallons of water. The seed may be dipped into this solution in a basket or sack, or the solution may be sprinkled upon the seed. The essential point is that all of the kernels are thoroughly wet. Fifty gallons of the solution should treat about 50 bushels of seed. The treated seed should be dried soon after the treatment.—E. P. Humbert, New Mexico Agricultural College.

Low Honey Production.

The relatively low production of honey on many farms is largely due to improper or insufficient care given the swarms during the winter months. In fact, officials of the Wisconsin Bee Keepers' Association and specialists in bee keeping in the college of agriculture in the University of Wisconsin, are convinced that due to the inefficient handling, farmers do not secure more than 10 per cent of the product they might from their apiaries.

Swarms wintered upon the summer stands although well protected should be allowed more than enough honey to last them through the winter. Thirty pounds of available food is necessary for each swarm—a fact all apiarists should bear in mind.

If the bees are wintered inside, the cellar should be dark, dry and kept at a temperature of from 38 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit. Plenty of pure air is absolutely essential. A furnace in the cellar makes inside wintering of bees inadvisable, and neither is it practicable to undertake bee keeping in the same cellar in which large quantities of vegetables and fruits are stored.

Everlasting Wood.

The wood that longest resists decay is cheapest in the end. It need not be replaced; it may be used again, even if displaced by extensions of changes, and it costs nothing for up-keep. A wood that is practically everlasting is particularly useful for shingling, for siding, for trellises or arbors that are covered with vines and cannot be painted and for doors and beams and floors which are exposed to dampness and decay.

Cypress is now being used for all these purposes quite extensively, because it is practically everlasting. It is useful for interiors also, since it is beautiful and takes any finish; but its growing popularity is largely because of its durability under exposure to conditions under which other woods decay and must be replaced. It is not an expensive material. Perhaps in this day of dear lumber it is the cheapest wood on the market, considering the fact that its first cost is the only cost connected with it. Nature has provided a great store of cypress in the south, and it is now being marketed all over the country. The demand for it is increasing every year as its usefulness becomes better understood.

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Sell Horses in Spring.

The market demands horses as well as steers that carry fat. It wants horses that look good to the men who buy them as much as the people who eat it, want good tasting beef. Many farmers think that their horses are ready to put upon the heavy market if they are fatter than when the harvest and fall plowing were finished. A few men are making money at the expense of these farmers because these horses are not what the market demands. The heavy draft horse, with a good conformation, deep chest and strong coupling, can be put on feed early in the fall and sell in the spring at a gain of 10 to 15 cents per pound. Gradually this habit of early fall selling is losing its hold and the big, strong draft geldings are sold in the spring at a margin of $75 to $100.

Disposing of Stalks.

Farmers are now discussing the problem of raking the corn stalks off their fields, preparatory to sowing oats, or breaking for corn. This is a sad mistake. A farmer can make no mistake in disking his corn stalks down prior to sowing oats or breaking for corn. The disking of itself is very beneficial and the corn stalks are good fertilizer when plowed under good and deep.

The stalks plowed under a proper depth are unnoticeable as far as being in the way of cultivation, after the first cultivation is done with. Notice the fine condition of the soil the following season where the stalks have been plowed under. The ground isn't cold or sad in looks, but has the appearance of warm, rich, live soil, full of bacteria that are conducive to vegetable growth. This is brought about by having the nerve to do what you should do for the benefit of your soil.

THE DAIRY

Dairy Machinery Science.

Formerly a dairyman had to know only the things that concerned his cows and their feed and care and the proper handling of milk. Now, to be efficient, he must be also a machinist. He must know the facts concerning cream separators and milk testers and sometimes about milking machines and milk coolers. It is now practically impossible for a man to run a large dairy without making himself an expert in dairy machinery. So much is this the case that in all dairy schools the study of dairy machinery is one of the important items in the course.

Dehorning Calves.

Will you please reprint the method of dehorning calves with caustic potash?—A., Willow, W. Va.

The subject of dehorning calves is now more easily solved than it was years ago. Instead of dehorning by the painful process of clipping and sawing, the farmers of today have learned the value and economy of caustic potash for the purpose. This treatment must be applied as soon as the "button like" horns can be felt. We always make it a rule to dehorn our calves when from five to ten days old if possible, and when this is neglected any longer than this the dehorning is found to be a more difficult task. There is no danger of any blood poisoning or any other infection at this age.

Before applying the potash, we remove all hair from about the horns close to the skin. The potash is moistened slightly and rubbed over the skin which covers the point of the horns until the skin is white. We have not found it necessary to rub the skin until the blood comes, as this will cause unnecessary pain and soreness. One application of potash, if properly applied, is sufficient to prevent the growth of the horns. To avoid injury to the operator's hands, we wrap the potash in heavy paper so as to protect the hands and fingers. The potash should not be moistened too much or the liquid will run down the calf's head and cause unnecessary pain. We always fasten the calf securely to avoid applying the potash anywhere except on the horns. One stick of caustic potash if preserved properly in a tightly corked bottle will serve to dehorn several calves.—W. H. N.

Holsteins in Mexico.

During recent years a good many Holsteins have been imported into Mexico. They are preferred there largely because the cream in their milk does not rise quickly. The Mexican milk drinker prefers to have the fat remain distributed through his milk rather than come to the top.

THE ORCHARD

Girdling Tree Labels.

There are many advantages in having fruit trees so labeled that one can tell the name of the variety and the date of planting at any time. But with most sorts of labels there is danger that the attaching wire will bind the bark before one notices the need of change.

When young trees are set out, one is likely to leave the labels on them that were put on at the nursery. Such labels are often fastened tightly around the trunk. If left, the resulting injury may be serious and possibly render the tree worthless, for the young trees increase in diameter very rapidly and may outgrow the limits of the label wire the first season.

To avoid such troubles use long wires attached to side branches and so tied that there is easy slipping as the branch increases in size. Even then inspect them occasionally to see that none have been caught in a way to injure the tree.

Lime Sulphur Insecticide.

The use of lime-sulphur spray as an insecticide is more effective when applied in the spring than in the fall and winter. It will destroy young insects if it reaches them shortly after they are hatched, but it is not so effective against eggs of aphis and other insects as is generally supposed. Neither does it seem to have much effect on plant lice after they are a few days old.

Most eggs of plant lice and other insects hatch about the time the buds are opening in the spring. The spray should be applied about the time the buds are showing green, or just after the buds have opened to a slight extent on apple trees and other trees in which the leaf buds open first.

While lime-sulphur may be used with safety at the rate of six or eight to one, it is just as efficient under ordinary circumstances at the rate of twelve to one. When used in the spring its effectiveness may be greatly increased by the addition of one part of "Black-Leaf-40," a tobacco spray, to 1,500 parts of diluted lime sulphur.

If the combined spray is used in the spring at the time indicated, practically all plant lice can be controlled, as well as several other kinds of insects which cannot be controlled by lime-sulphur alone. The combination is effected by diluting the lime-sulphur to the one-to-twelve strength in the spray tank, and then adding the "Black-Leaf-40." The combined spray should be well mixed before using.—Prof. H. F. Wilson, Oregon Agricultural College.

POULTRY

Little vs. Big Flocks.

Flocks of hundreds and thousands of laying hens are being kept at a good profit by about one man in a hundred who have undertaken wholesale production of eggs. The 99 complete or partial failures indicate about the proportion we may continue to expect in the future. The little flock of a dozen or score or two of bred-to-lay and cared-for-to-lay hens will continue to supply the really high quality eggs for the tables of the discriminating egg eaters of America.

Let no one believe that the "chicken" hen and small-sized incubator will be sidetracked to make way for the wholesale hatchers that usher baby chicks by thousands into an unfeeling world. The broody hen and small machine hatcher go hand in hand with the family and two-family flock, and the combination is bound to continue.

Rations.

A great many farmers that are raising poultry pay little attention to the question of rations. Yet the scientific poultryman has discovered that rations have a great influence on egg production and on the growth and fattening of fowls.

There is no one best ration. Even with the fullest amount of information obtainable it will be impossible to make a ration that will prove the best for each individual bird. We want fat in some birds, muscle and bone in others and egg production in still others, and these can all best be obtained by different rations.

If we have fowls we want to fatten, we need a ration very heavy in starch. Corn and potatoes are two foods very rich in starch, so much so that most of the commercial starch is made from these two products. Corn and boiled potatoes are, therefore, very good as a fattening ration. But other things should be added, such as wheat, to partly balance the ration. The corn and oats leave it overbalanced in the direction of fat forming.

A good growing ration should include wheat, oats, buckwheat, millet, bran and an unlimited supply of green stuff. It is probable that we will ultimately come to the feeding of much larger quantities of beets, turnips, carrots and the like than at present.

The egg ration should be about the same as the growing ration, with the addition of ground or cut bone, oyster shell, bran and meat in some form.

Variety counts for much in the rations of fowls. In a state of nature, fowls utilize a very great variety of foods—all kinds of vegetable growth, many kinds of worms and bugs and a long list of seeds of weeds. In the course of their development they have acquired the ability to utilize such a variety that they now cannot do their best without it.

NOT A MIRACLE
Just Plain Cause and Effect.

There are some quite remarkable things happening every day, which seem almost miraculous.

Some persons would not believe that a man could suffer from coffee drinking so severely as to cause spells of unconsciousness. And to find relief in changing from coffee to Postum is well worth recording.

"I used to be a great coffee drinker, so much so that it was killing me by inches. My heart became so weak I would fall and lie unconscious for an hour at a time.

"My friends, and even the doctor, told me it was drinking coffee that caused the trouble. I would not believe it, and still drank coffee until I could not leave my room.

"Then my doctor, who drinks Postum himself, persuaded me to stop coffee and try Postum. After much hesitation I concluded to try it. That was eight months ago. Since then I have had but few of those spells, none for more than four months.

"I feel better, sleep better and am better every way. I now drink nothing but Postum and touch no coffee, and as I am seventy years of age all my friends think the improvement quite remarkable."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Write for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

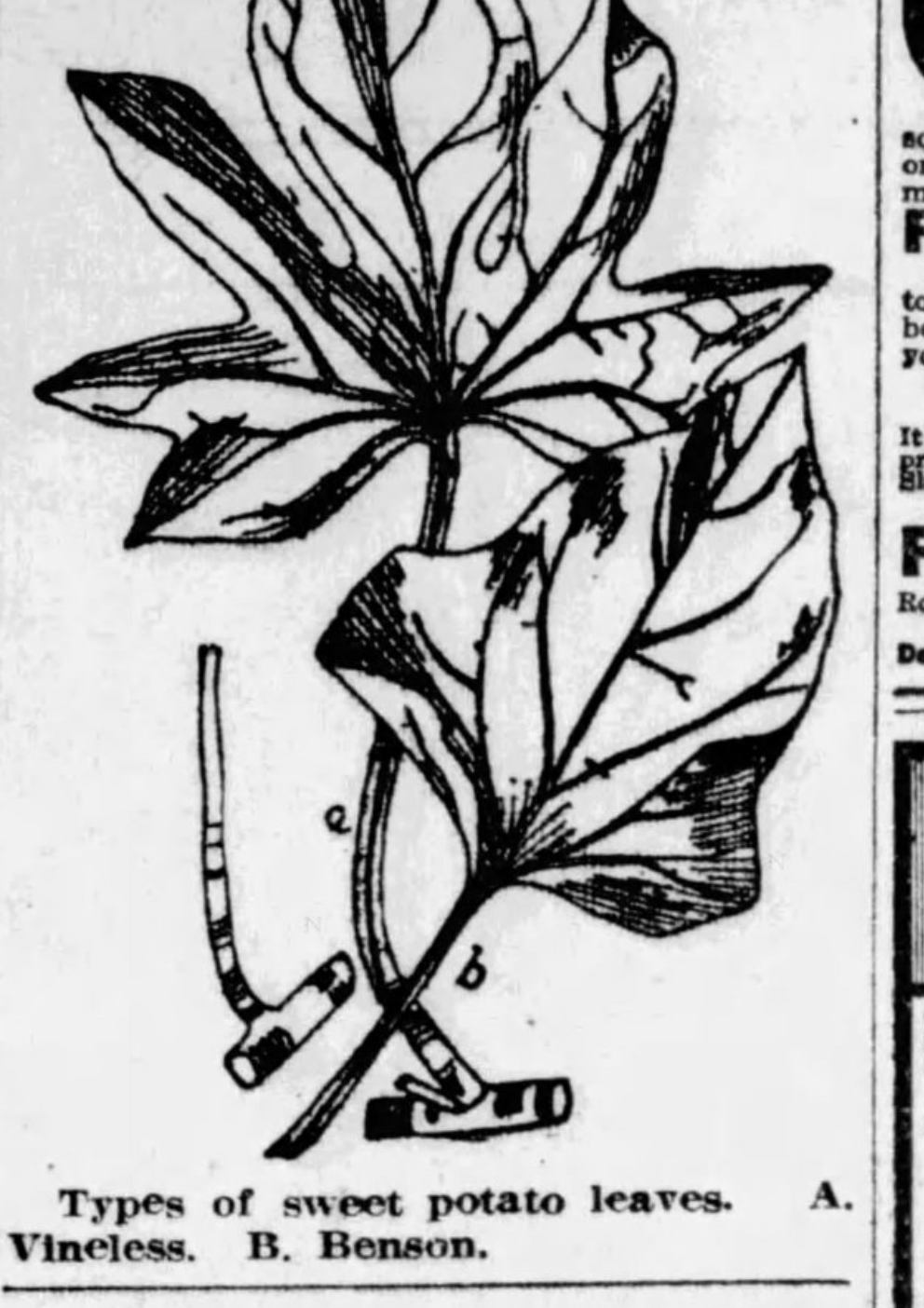
Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage **instantly**. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

Here's Two Kinds



Types of sweet potato leaves. A. Vineless. B. Benson.

THE GARDEN

Garden Helps.

March is not too late to spread a top dressing of air slacked lime on the garden. It kills off insects and will help the soil when forked under after the frost has left the ground.

Tobacco stems spread on the lawn and flower garden is an insect destroyer and it proves an excellent mulch when worked into the soil. Besides it fertilizes the soil without forcing a detestible crop of weeds.

Trim your hydrangeas close to the large limbs. Leave two eyes. That method of pruning will give the mammoth bloom. Cover your bush hydrangeas with a basket or barrel. It protects the bud from the frost and thaw which comes with early spring. Keep the cover on the plant till all danger of cold weather has passed and you will be delighted by your venture in the size and quantity of blooms.

Transplant your trees and shrubs before the sap runs. Cut off a trifle more of the roots before replanting than had been pruned off the branches and results will gratify you for the effort.

Now is the time to burn all refuse. Separate your chrysanthemum shoots. Pot them and place in a sunny position on a window sill. Sow pansy, sage and portulacca seed. Start your seed in the cold frame. Make one for yourself or buy one of those small, inexpensive ones advertised. Seeds started early have the growth necessary to thrive when they are transplanted outside.

Remember, that your spring flowering bushes—orange blossom, Japanese snowball, etc., must be trimmed immediately after the bloom dies. If you will do that your bushes will get a new, healthy growth and set in bud for the next year. Spring pruning destroys the buds that had set the previous summer and fall.

Plant your dahlia bulbs, cover them an inch over the top and place them in a dark, cool place in the cellar. When the sprouts begin to appear, give them more light and regular sprinkling. That method will give you strong, healthy shoots for cuttings to put outside when the weather permits. Also you will have early blooms and large ones by that procedure.

Scarlet sage started inside pots during February will be ready to set out in the ground in April. They are slow growers from seed.

LIVE STOCK

Caring for Weak Lambs.

I always like to be present when my ewes are lambing so that I can at once take charge of weak lambs and also to avoid the loss of stronger ones that might become fatally chilled. In one corner of my sheep barn is a little room where I place a stove during the lambing period. The floor is of dry earth with no covering of any kind. Some old blankets and pieces of burlap are kept warm and when a weak lamb comes, ewe and lamb are taken into that room and the lamb is put on a piece of burlap.

The ewe is milked at once and the milk given to the young lamb through a bottle provided with a nipple. I have found this to be less troublesome than trying to make a weak lamb suck. The lamb is fed a small quantity again in an hour and is soon ready to take care of itself.

If a lamb has become severely chilled it may be well to immerse it for a moment in warm water up to its ears and then wrap it in a blanket, placing it in a warm spot or by the stove. The youngster should not be kept away from the mother longer than necessary lest the ewe disown her lamb

Some sheep owners are fairly successful in resusticating a weak lamb by the feeding of cow's milk. This is fed sweetened with pure white sugar. In my own experience I find that unless it be from a cow that has recently freshened it is not very effectual. If the ewe does not have milk enough to nourish her own lamb another that has recently lambed may be robbed of enough milk to save this weakling.

Much trouble is experienced from ewes disowning their lambs. Occasionally an ewe will give birth to twin lambs and will insist on mothering only one of them. The other will soon perish unless it is coddled. You have no doubt heard about skinning the pelt from a dead lamb and wrapping a disowned twin in this pelt in order to make the mother of the dead lamb own it. This may have been done in some cases with good results, but I prefer to rear disowned lambs by hand, using lamb feeders after they have become accustomed to the nipple.—John Underwood, Illinois.

Feeding Experiments.

Those farmers who are in the habit of stuffing the mangers full of hay and leaving the horses eat all they want and pull out and waste what they do not want will be interested in some experiments made in Montana. Two teams of mares were fed on timothy and clover hay in various amounts with a grain ration. The experiments were carried on from June to November, and showed that two-thirds as much timothy hay as a mature horse will eat gives as satisfactory returns as all it will eat, aside from the saving effected. The teamsters were of the opinion that the mares that received the smaller amount of hay had more spirit and sweat less than those that were unlimited in hay. Clover hay proved as satisfactory as timothy hay when not more than one pound per day for every hundred pounds of live weight was fed. It was the opinion that the prejudice against clover hay as a horse feed has come about because of the effects from over-feeding rather than from any defect in the clover as a food. It was concluded from these experiments that horses doing light work can be carried through the winter on three-fourths pound of hay and one-half pounds of grain per hundred pounds live weight per day. Early cut timothy hay was relished more and eaten in larger quantities than late cut timothy hay.

Two record loads of logs were recently hauled into Kennebunk, Me., one scaling 2,250 feet of lumber and the other 2,400 feet. Each load was hauled by a single span of horses, except on hills, where both spans drew up the two loads, one after the other.

RUBBER ROOFING
65c Per Roll
Just think of it! 108 square feet of the best one-ply roofing ever made, at *only* 65c.
FULLY GUARANTEED
Will withstand any climate and weather. No special tools or experience needed. Anyone can apply it. No better roofing made. Figure how much is needed and send your order in today. If heavy grade is wanted—
108 sq. ft. 2-ply, 85c; 108 sq. ft. 3-ply, $1.05
Central-Galvo Brand Rubber Roofing will stand the test of time. It is quickly and easily put on and will outwear all others at the price. We specialize in all grades of Roofing. Red and Green, Slate and Flint surface, etc. Write for special roofing information
WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY
FREE Nails and Cement Furnished FREE. No extras need be bought. Send today for our Big 1914 Catalogue. Learn how we save you money on Fencing, Roofing, Paints, Farm Machinery and Implements of all kinds.
CENTRAL ROOFING & SUPPLY CO.
Dept. 643, 1501-7 So. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

Now! These New Engine Prices
Direct from Factory to User
2 H-P, $39.45
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6 H-P, 99.35
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11 H-P, 208.90
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Other Sizes up to 40 H-P, Proportionally Low.
WITTE Engines
Kerosene, Gasoline and Gas
Stationary, (skidded or on iron base), and Mounted Styles. Standard the world over for 27 years. Better today than ever. Why pay double price for a good engine, or take a poor or doubtful one for any price, when the WITTE costs so little and saves all risk?
60 Days' Free Trial
5-Year Guaranty
Direct from Factory to Users, for cash or on easy terms, at prices hitherto unheard of, for engines of these merits: Long-wearing, semi-steel, separable cylinders, and four-ring pistons; all vertical valves; automobile ignition; spark shift for easy starting; variable speed; and others, without which no engine can now be high-grade. I am simply sharing my manufacturing advantages with engine buyer-users—asking only one small factory profit.
New Book Free The most easy-to-understand engine book in the business. Gives the "inside" of engine *selling* as well as *manufacturing*. Shows my liberal selling plans with complete price list. Write me your full address for my prompt reply.
THIS BOOK FREE HOW TO JUDGE ENGINES WITTE
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26-inch Hog Fence,----14c.
41-inch Farm Fence,----21c.
48-inch Poultry Fence--22½c.
80-rod spool Barb Wire, $1.40
Many styles and heights. Our large Free Catalog contains fence information you should have.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box 218 Winchester, Ind.

400,000 Settlers a Year
Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman says;
"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impeded from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."
New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.
For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Government Agent.
W. S. Nethery,
Interurban Building,
Columbus, Ohio
160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

CHOICE VIRGINIA FARMS
ALONG CHES. & OHIO RY.
At $15 an acre and up. Fertile land, mild climate, abundant rainfall; nearby eastern markets. Lands suited to growing truck, alfalfa, grasses, grain and fruit; 5 acre poultry and truck farms---suburb of Richmond, Va., with improvements---$1,550.00. Easy terms. Write to-day for booklet, "Country Life in Virginia" (134 pages) and special folder on 5 acre farms.
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K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt. C. & O. Ry.
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C&O LINES
60 BUSHELS PER ACRE

COME UP INTO THE
Northern Pacific Country
This northern tier of states offers a healthful and invigorating climate; the best crop records and, in all respects, the best opportunities in the west.
Low One Way Colonist Tickets
On sale, *daily*, March 15 to April 15 to many points in the Northwest.
Round Trip Homeseekers Fares
First and third Tuesdays
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St. Paul-Minneapolis
$16 to many Eastern Montana points every Tuesday, March 10-April 28
Daily trains from Chicago, St. Paul-Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha to the North Pacific Coast and Puget Sound Country.
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NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

FACE BROKE OUT WITH PIMPLES

Would Enlarge to About Four Times Their Size. Itched Very Much and Cracked Open. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Short Time Cured.

R. F. D. No. 1, Thurston, Ohio.—"About a year ago my face broke out with small pimples. They were about as big as the head of a pin when first noticed, and would enlarge to about four times that size. A yellow fluid would gather in them and I could open them. This enlarged the sores and caused large scabs over my face. When it would commence to dry up it would itch very much and then crack open around the scab making a very sore spot.

"I tried several different salves and ointments but none of them did any permanent good. At last I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I used according to directions and in a short time I was completely cured and it did not even leave a scar." (Signed) Miss E. Irena Thomen, June 16, 1913.

In the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and hair health generally. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

Rich gold fields recently were discovered in the Russian district of Anadyr.

STUDY OF LABOR A GIGANTIC JOB

Experts Now Ready to Begin Work of Inquiry on Situation.

Washington, March 16.—After a delay of many months, the commission on industrial relations is about ready to begin the gigantic task assigned to it by the federal government.

The personnel of the commission is such as to warrant the public in expecting much of it. The chairman is Frank P. Walsh of Missouri, a lawyer who has for many years been interested in the relations existing between capital and labor. Two other representatives of the general public on the commission are Mrs. J. Boren Harriman of New York, who is deeply interested in welfare work, and Dr. John R. Commons, professor of economics in the University of Wisconsin.

Representing organized labor on the commission are James O'Connell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors and John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. The three representatives of employers are Harris Weinstock, a prominent California manufacturer; S. Thurstin Ballard, a well-known business man of Louisville, and Frederick A. Delano, one of the best known of American railway executives.

The law creating the commission authorizes it to hold sittings and public hearings anywhere in the United States. According to present plans, these hearings will be commenced within the next two or three weeks. It will be the policy of the commission to visit as many of the industrial centers of the country as possible. The cities tentatively selected for holding hearings include New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Paterson, Scranton, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Wheeling, Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, New Orleans, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Houghton, Mich., Milwaukee, Madison, Wis., St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, Trinidad, Colo., Dallas, Houston, Galveston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Butte and Lead, S. D.

Representatives of labor and capital and persons who may be said to represent the public generally will be invited to appear at these hearings and tell what they know about local conditions as they affect the relation existing between capital and labor. The commission will have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The commission is finally to report to congress not later than August 23, 1915. It must also make at least one report to congress by the end of the first year of its existence. The thought behind the legislation which created the commission is that it will go a long way towards bringing the opposing forces of capital and labor together for the common good, a problem which is generally considered to be the most important confronting the American people today.

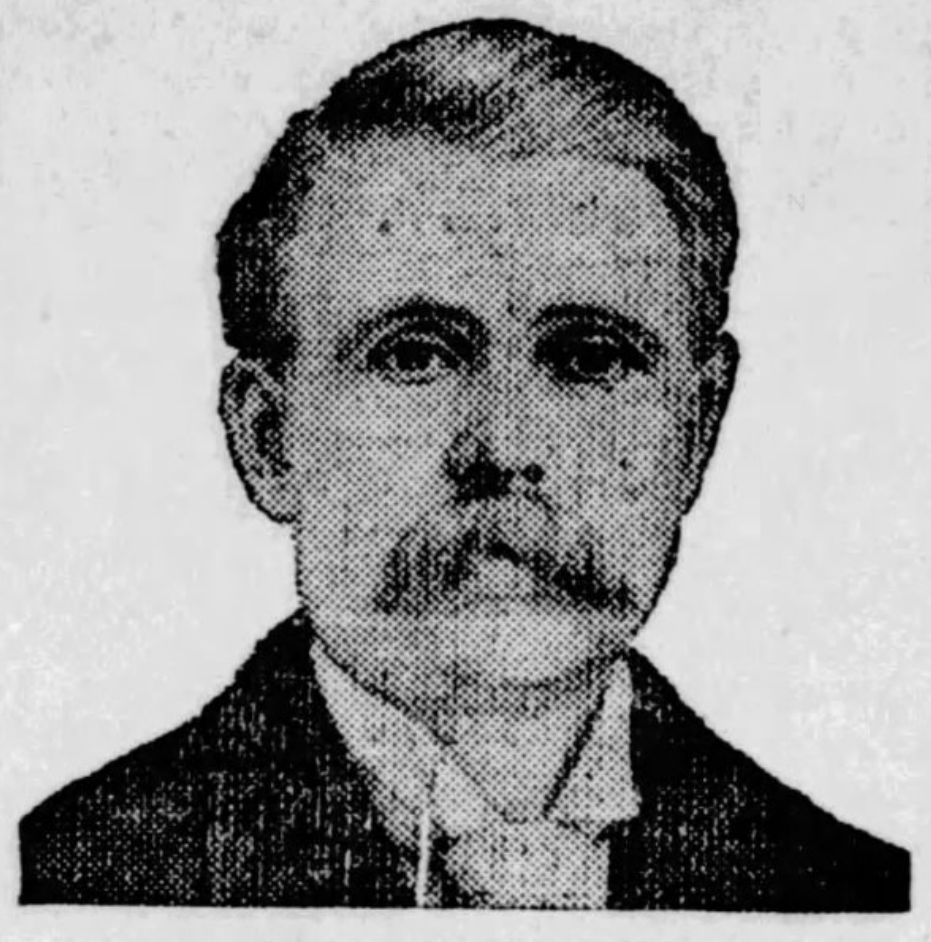
Eats Freely But Has No Dyspepsia

A Little Pepsin in a Mild Laxative Promptly Corrected a Bad Indigestion.

Fortunate is the one who can eat "anything" without suffering the tortuers of dyspepsia, but as few are so fortunate, care should be taken in the matter of diet. Eating slowly, masticating the food thoroughly and taking a short walk after the heavy meal of the day will do much towards assisting digestion. Any grown-up person ought to know the peculiar foods that do not agree, and these should be avoided.

When these common-sense aids fail, the next thing to do is to take a mild digestive tonic with laxative properties, and there is none better than Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains the greatest of all aids to digestion, good pepsin. It has other ingredients that act mildly on the bowels, which together form a combination for the relief of dyspepsia or indigestion that is unsurpassed.

Its action is to tone and strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles so that they can again do their work naturally without outside aid, and when that happy moment comes all medicine can be dispensed with. It is the best remedy obtainable for any disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels, for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headaches, drowsiness after eating, gas on the stomach, etc. Thousands of users will testify to this, among them Mr. J. W. Goucher, Stites, Idaho, who for several years had all the worst symptoms of chronic dyspepsia. Since taking Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin these have all gone, and although Mr. Goucher says he is 64, he does not look more than 40.



J. W. GOUCHER

Syrup Pepsin is sure in its results, and a vast improvement over chewing or swallowing tablets and mints, or taking cathartics, salts, etc., all of which are harsh and nauseous and at best do but temporary good. You can obtain Syrup Pepsin at any drug store for fifty cents or one dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

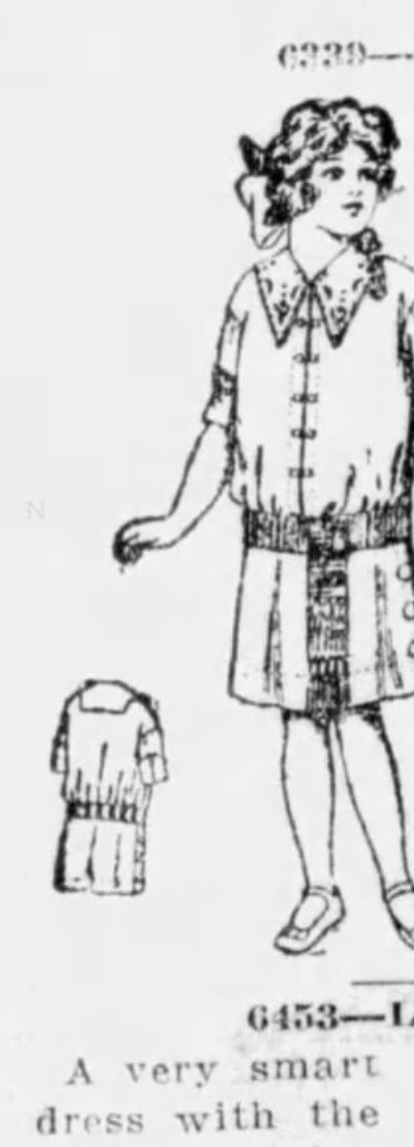
Families wishing to try a free sample bottle can obtain it postpaid by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. A postal card with your name and address on it will do.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

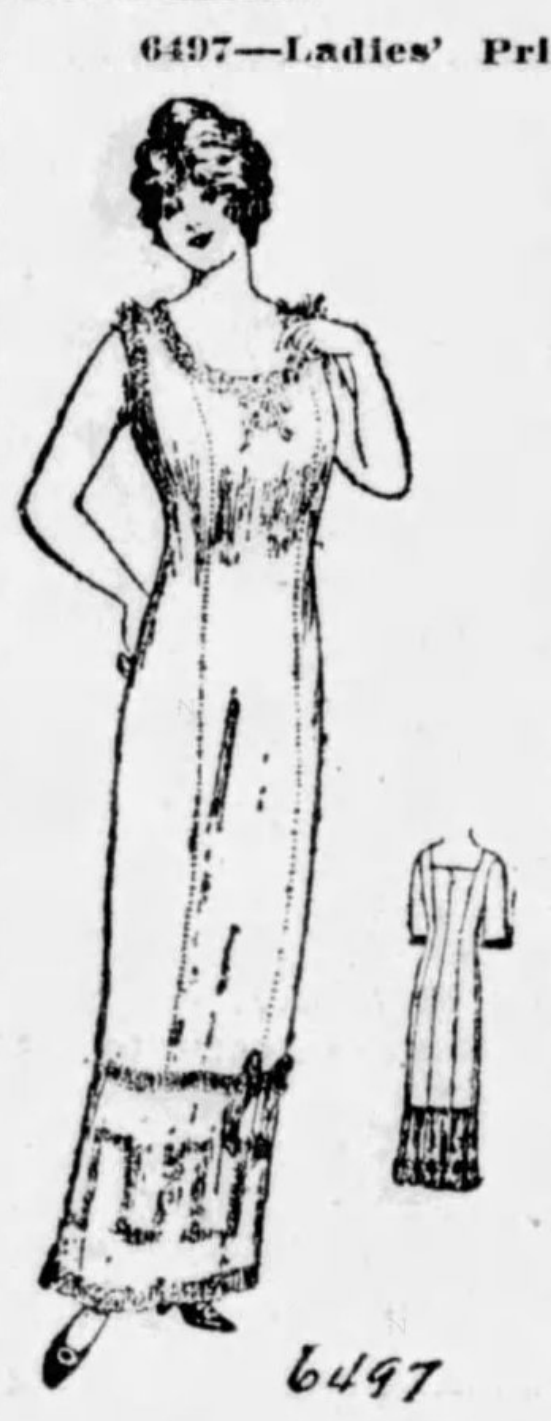
6339—Girls' Dress.



Simple and novel, this dress is closed in front and has a handsome collar at the neck. It has the drop shoulder and plain short sleeve. The two piece skirt is attached to the waist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 44 inch material.

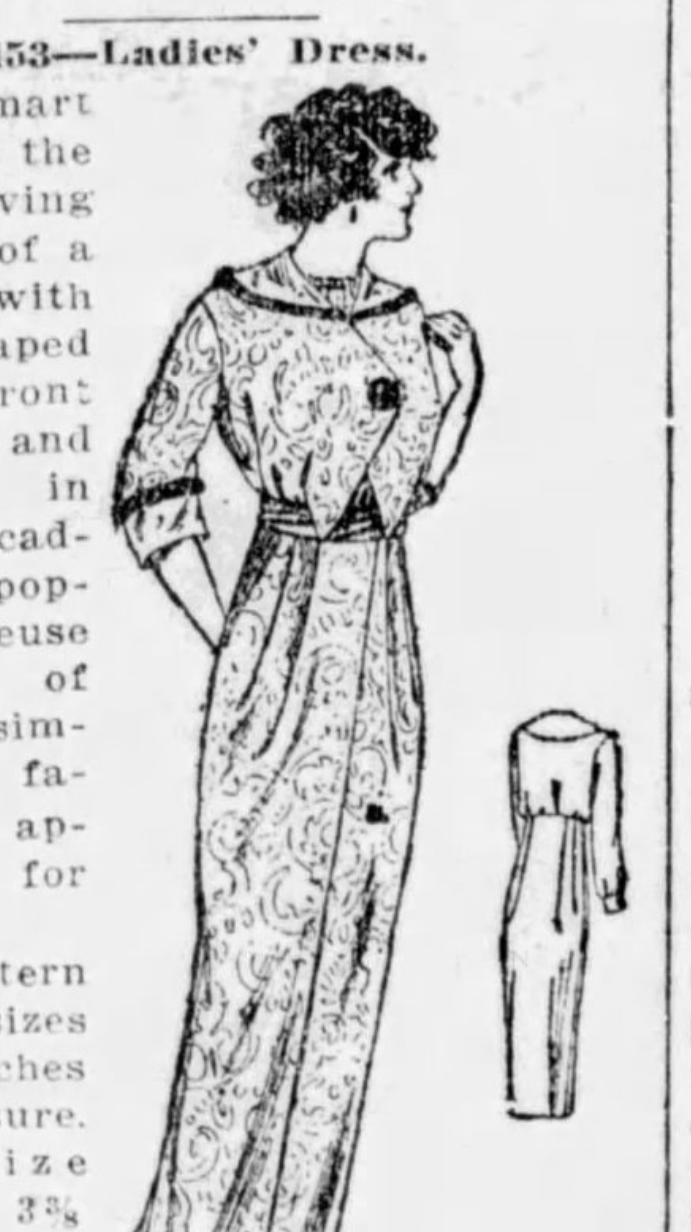
6497—Ladies' Princess Slip.



For an under slip or petticoat this garment can be made with many variations. It may be high, round or square in the neck. Full length, three-quarter or short sleeves, and with or without a deep ruffle on the skirt. It fits the figure in every case, with or without the front seam.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5½ yds. of 36 in. material.

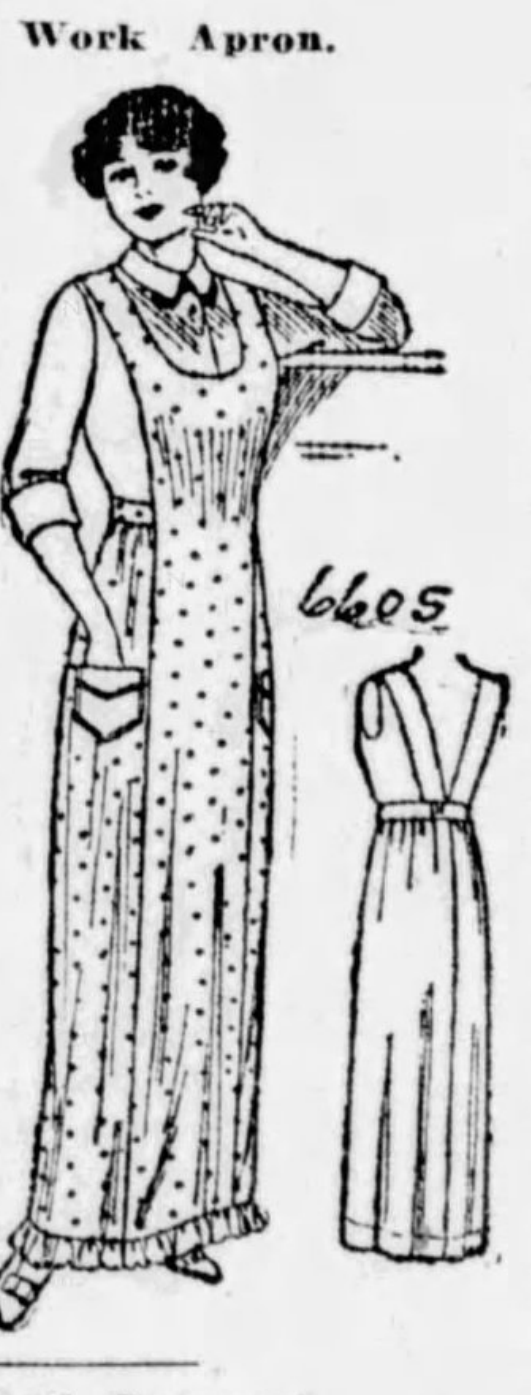
6453—Ladies' Dress.



A very smart dress with the blouse giving the effect of a bolero and with a skirt draped from the front and back and opening in front. Brocaded crepe, poplin, charmeuse and many of the more simple novelty fabrics are appropriate for this style.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅜ yds. of 54 in. material.

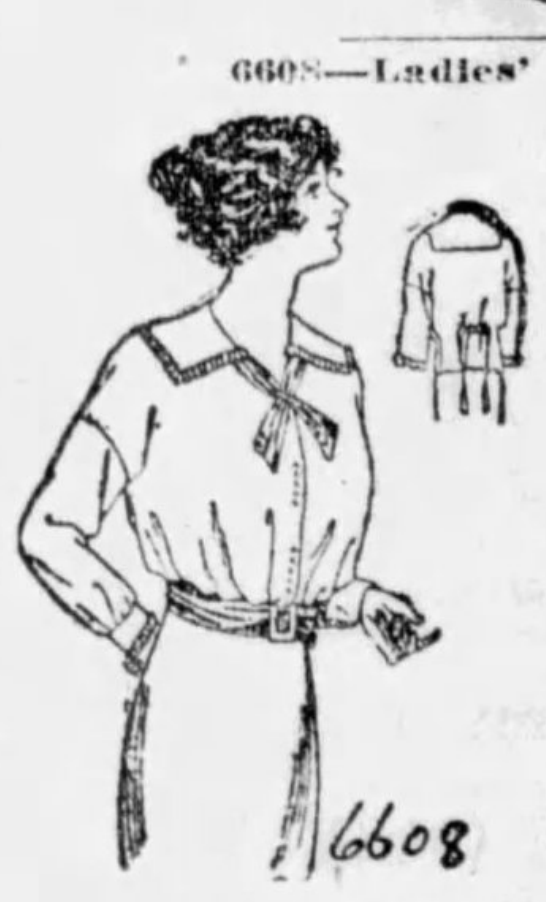
Ladies' Work Apron.



Quite a thorough protection to the dress is this apron. It has a semi-fitted princess panel in front, which forms a bib at the top and extends over the shoulders, while the sides and back do not pass the waist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4¼ yds. of 36 in. material.

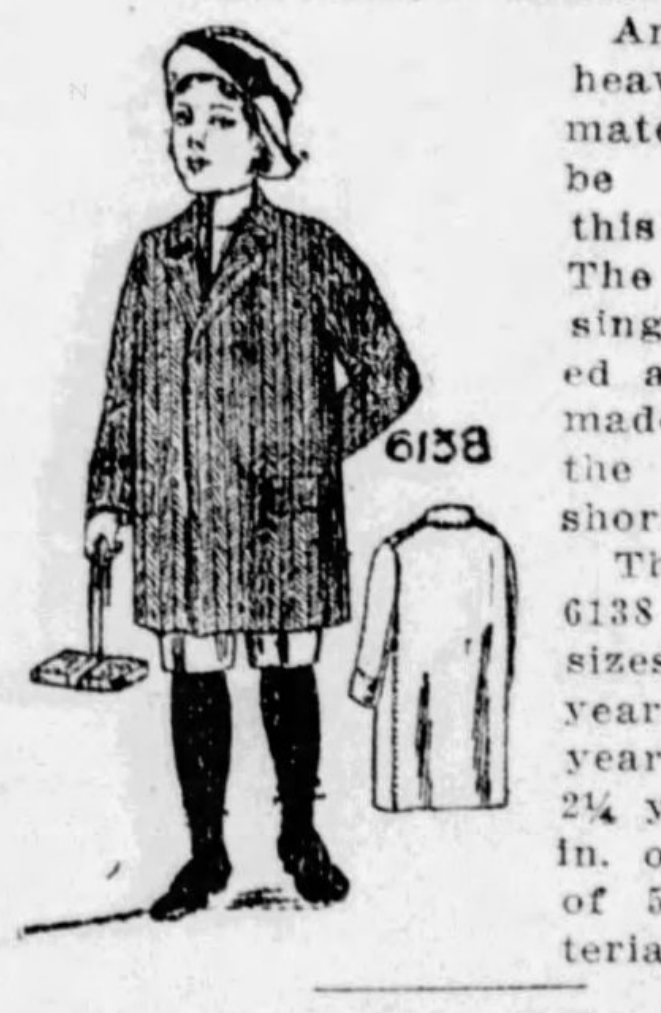
6608—Ladies' Waist.



There is no more simple style of waist than this. It has, however, a novel drop shoulder and a center front closing with a wide collar at the neck. The sleeves are puffed at the wrist.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅞ yards of 36 in. material.

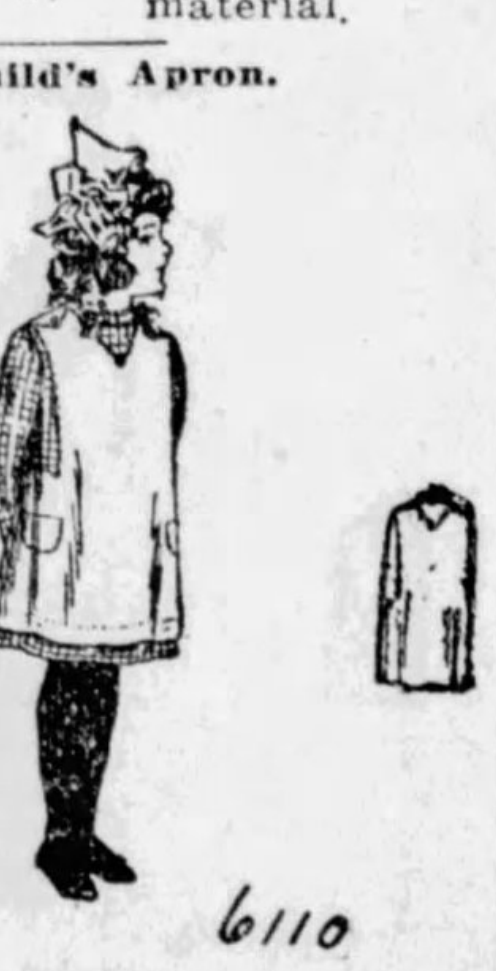
6138—Boys' Overcoat.



Any of the heavy woolen materials can be used for this overcoat. The coat is single breasted and can be made in either the long or short length.

The pattern 6138 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Age 8 years requires 2¼ yards of 44 in. or 1¾ yds. of 54 in. material.

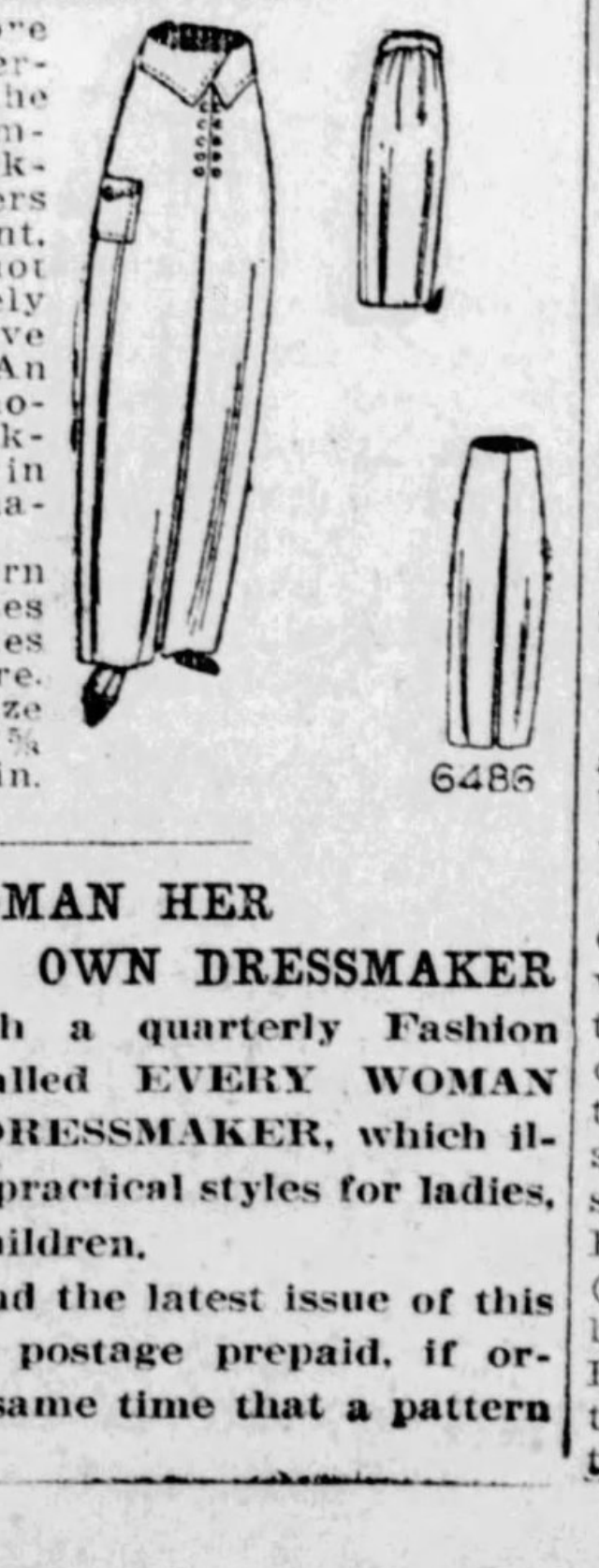
6110—Child's Apron.



This garment has a front and back without seam or opening and is slipped on over the head. It may be made of lawn, gingham, crossbar muslin and other wash fabrics.

The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 1⅞ yds. of 27 or 36 in. material.

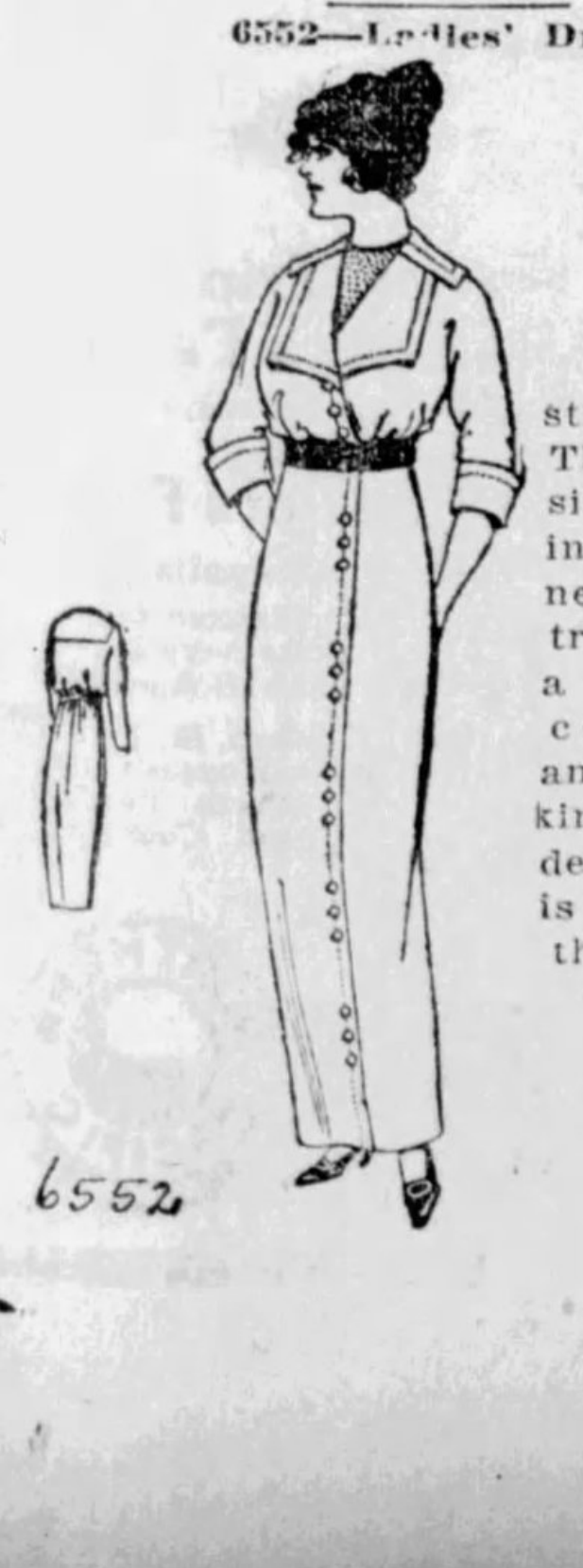
6486—Ladies' Skirt.



A three gore model, gathered across the back and forming the Turkish trousers effect in front, although not open, merely a pleat to give the outline. An excellent model for a walking skirt in serviceable materials.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 54 in. material.

6552—Ladies' Dress.



A dress for street or home. The blouse is simple, opening at the neck, which is trimmed with a handsome collar and made with kimono shoulder. The skirt is gathered at the upper edge.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

BULL CAPTURES A SCHOOL

Washington, Pa., March 11.—Held captive all day in a little isolated school house near here by a maddened bull, Floyd Miller, teacher of the Fairview school, and 25 pupils were released last night by a posse of farmers armed with pitchforks and ropes.

The bull started proceedings when school was about to be dismissed. Miller picked up a bit of ice and hurled it at the animal. The missile hit its mark, and the bull, charging the school house, began the siege.

Buy Furniture of More Merit

Quality furniture direct from Factory at prices the very lowest the world knows. Shipping from Factory guarantees to you absolutely new and unused Furniture.

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Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 38 in. high from floor, 24 in. from seat. Weight 30 lbs.

Full size Iron Bed	$1.39
Kitchen Cabinet Base and Top	5.15
Handsome Set of 6 Dining Chairs	6.50
Brussels Room Rug 9x12 feet	9.65

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Write for Catalog today. You will see for yourself that you save big money dealing with us.

MOORE & MERRITT CO., Station 922, Pittsburg, Pa.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

Send us $10 and we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed, one pair 6 lb. new Feather Pillows ($2.50), one pair full size Blankets ($3.00), one dandy Comfort, full size ($3.00), one full size Sheet ($1.00), one pair Pillow Slips (50c), all for only $10. All new goods and no trash. Biggest Bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. This offer is good for a short time only to advertise our goods. Mail money order now or write for circular and order blanks.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO. Dept. 1525 Greensboro, N. C.

RESINOL STOPS SKIN TORMENTS

How This Wonderful Ointment Ends Itching and Heals Skin Eruptions.

The soothing, healing medication in Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap penetrates every tiny pore of the skin, clears it of all impurities, and stops itching instantly. Resinol positively speedily heals eczema, rashes, ringworm, and other eruptions, and clears away disfiguring pimples and blackheads, when other treatments prove worse than useless.

Resinol is not an experiment. It is a doctor's prescription which proved so wonderfully successful for skin troubles that it has been used by other doctors all over the country for eighteen years. No other treatment for the skin now before the public can show such a record of professional approval. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment (50c and $1.00), and Resinol Soap (25c), but for trial size, free, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Look for the blue package and avoid "substitutes."

PREACHER BARS TANGOERS

Banishes From Church Parents Who Encourage the Latest Dance.

Washington, Pa., March 11.—At a congregational meeting held yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Appleton Bash, pastor of the Waynesburg Methodist Church, notified his people that parents contemplating sending their children to dancing school to learn the tango and other modern dances would save trouble by at once withdrawing from the church.

Dr. Bash stated that he had watched modern dances and found they were nothing short of degenerate.

The announcement of Dr. Bash came as a surprise to his congregation, which is largely made up of society people.

MISSING HEIRS.

Attorneys in foreign countries are constantly advertising for persons to come forward and prove their claims to estates there that remain unsettled. As a great many of the descendants of the persons leaving these estates now reside in this country, they never see the advertisement and therefore know nothing of the good fortune that has befallen them. We have arranged with these attorneys to publish their announcements and each month there appears in our publication a long list of the persons wanted, with the name and address of the attorney seeking them. Your name may be among them. Send a 2-cent stamp and secure a copy of our magazine, or, what is better still, send 25 cents in stamps and receive it for one whole year. Address The Welcome Guest, 50 Madison Square, New York City.—Advertisement.

Fortunes Spent in Tolls Lobby

Washington, March 13.—Activities of Andrew Carnegie's endowment for international peace in circulating a petition in favor of a repeal of the Panama tolls exemption were brought out before the senate lobby committee today in the testimony of James Brown Scott, secretary of the foundation.

It was developed that the endowment expended thousands of dollars in a campaign of education. Scott testified that more than a million copies of a pamphlet urging repeal under date of March 15, 1913, were distributed. The endowment also distributed, Dr. Scott testified, 715,000 copies of Senator Root's speech urging the repeal.

Senator Walsh brought out that there was an allotment of $23,000 for circulation of Panama canal literature, and that the 715,000 copies of Senator Root's speech had been sent out by the endowment under the senator's frank.

DEPORT MOTHER JONES

Authorities Take Her From Strike to Denver.

Denver, March 16.—That she was deported from Trinidad, that she never asked to see the governor, that she was accompanied to Denver by militia officers, taken to a hotel and was not told whether she had been released, that she expects to return to the strike zone soon, were emphasized points in a statement made today by "Mother" Mary Jones, noted strike leader, who had been a military prisoner at San Rafael hospital in Trinidad since January 12.

Her statement was given to newspaper men at the conclusion of a conference with her counsel, Horace N. Hawkins, attorney for the United Mine Workers of America. Immediately thereafter she left for the state house to call on Gov. E. M. Ammons.

Gen. Chase stated that "Mother" Jones would be rearrested should she return to Trinidad.

"Mother" Jones was put on an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train last night, arriving in Denver early today. She was accompanied by Col. W. A. Davis of the Colorado National Guard.

At 11:30 the appeal in the "Mother" Jones habeas corpus case had not been filed with the state supreme court.

INCREASE NAVAL ESTIMATES

Britain Plans to Spend Million a Month More Than Last Year.

London, March 13.—The British naval estimates for 1914-15 amount to $257,750,000, an increase of $12,700,000 over last year. The new construction program provides for four battle ships, four light cruisers and 12 destroyers.

15,000 LOSE JOBS IN U. S. EXPRESS

Company Dissolves and Will Liquidate—Hits Employes Hard.

New York, March 14.—The passing of the United States Express Co., which its directors yesterday voted to dissolve, will throw 15,000 persons out of employment, about 2,000 of whom work in the New York and Jersey City offices of the concern. These employes received in salary and wages approximately $6,000,000 a year, of which $765,000 was paid to employes at Jersey City alone.

Many of these employes, especially in the larger offices, have grown old in the service of the company, and it was said today that few of them were financially able to retire from active employment of some sort.

The prospective dissolution will affect express service covering 32,938 miles of railroad, with between 5,000 and 6,000 stations according to a statement made public today by Duncan I. Roberts president of the company since January, 1913.

Doesn't Blame Parcel Post.

Mr. Roberts denied that the parcel post was responsible for the proposed liquidation, but said that the new rates fixed by the interstate commerce commission was the chief factor in influencing the directors. Mr. Roberts also blamed state rate commissions which he declared ordered rates, in some instances, lower than those fixed by the interstate commerce commission. Continuing, Mr. Roberts said: "There is no quarrel over the parcel post; it fills a want the express companies never could, with the utter impracticability of rural deliveries by them. The fault lies with the change in our rates."

Harriman Owned Much.

The stockholders, under the plan of liquidation, the terms of which remain to be decided, will probably get more than the present market value of the stock, as the company's liquid assets are valued in excess of $8,000,000. There are 1,556 stockholders of record, of which 740 are women and 14 estates. The largest individual block, 21,000 shares, is held by the estate of the late E. H. Harriman. The Platt holdings of 850 shares are much smaller than was generally believed.

The principal real estate assest of the company is equity in the United States Express building at No. 2 Rector street. It was the office of Thomas Collier Platt, who for more than 40 years was president of the company.

PERRY'S KIN LEFT FORTUNE

Mrs. Marie Moore Perry Leaves Over $300,000.

New York, March 13.—Mrs. Marie Moore Perry, widow of Oliver Hazard Perry, grandson of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame, left an estate valued at $308,320, according to affidavits filed today. Included in the estate is an old farm house in Elmhurst, said to have been occupied once by Dr. Clement Moore, who wrote 'Twas the Night Before Christmas.

Mr. Perry died in Elmhurst in April, 1913, leaving his estate to his wife who died two weeks later.

The net value of the estate is $296,922. Her will divides this equally among her sons. John Moore Perry and Oliver H. Perry, of Elmhurst, and Franklin Perry, of Cleveland, O.

Yonugest Daughter of the White House

ELEANOR RANDOLPH WILSON.

ENGAGEMENT IS ANNOUNCED

Eleanor Randolph Wilson to Marry Secretary McAdoo.

Washington, March 14.—"The President and Mrs. Wilson announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Eleanor Randolph, to Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo." This announcement was issued at the White House by Secretary Tumulty last night after a day of speculations in capital official and society circles over the prospects for another White House wedding in June.

SUGAR 2¢

10 lbs. best pure Granulated Sugar for 20c if added to your order for $5.00 worth, or 25 lbs. for 50c if added to your order for $10.00 worth, of our other groceries.

Cut Price Groceries Our big new Bargain Grocery Catalog shows you how to start saving on your biggest household expense. A postal brings it. Lowest wholesale cut prices direct to you. C. J. Russel, of Salem, Ohio, saved $4.00 on a $10.75 order. Others are doing the same—so can you. Get your name on our mailing list. 10,000 other bargains in stylish clothing, furniture, carpets, homefurnishings, jewelry, etc. **Send for our big Bargain Grocery Catalog now—today.**

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The HONOR *of the* BIG SNOWS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

caught only a passing rumor of what had happened.

Lac Bain suffered least of the far northern posts, with the exception of Churchill, where the icy winds downpouring from the Arctic had sent the Red Terror shivering to the westward. In the late snows, word came that Cummins was to take Williams' place as factor, and Per-ee at once set off for the Fond du Lac to bring back Jean de Gravois as "chief man." Croisset gave up his fox-hunting to fill Mukee's place.

The changes brought new happiness to Melisse. Croisset's wife was a good woman who had spent her girlhood in Montreal, and Iowaka, now the mother of a fire-eating little Jean and a handsome daughter, was a soft-voiced young Venus who had grown sweeter and prettier with her years—which is not usually the case with half-breed women.

"But it's good blood in her, beautiful blood," vaunted Jean proudly, whenever the opportunity came. "Her mother was a princess, and her father a pure Frenchman, whose father's father was a chef de bataillon. What better than that, eh? I say, what better could there be than that?"

So, for the first time in her life Melisse discovered the joys of companionship with those of her own kind.

This new companionship, pleasant as it was, did, did not come between her and Jan. If anything, they were more to each other than ever. The terrible months through which they had passed had changed them both, and had given them, according to their years, the fruits which are often ripened in the black gloom of disaster rather thain the sunshine of prosperity.

To Melisse they had opened up a new world of thought, a new vision of the things that existed about her. The sternest teacher of all had brought to her knowledge that comes of grief, of terror, and of death, and she had passed beyond her years, just as the cumulative processes of generations made the Indian children pass beyond theirs.

She no longer looked upon Jan as a mere playmate, a being whose diversion was to amuse and to love her. He had become a man. In her eyes he was a hero, who had gone forth to fight the death of which she still heard word and whisper all about her. Croisset's wife and Iowaka told her that he had done the bravest thing that a man might do on earth. She spoke proudly of him to the Indian children, who called him the "torch-bearer." She noticed that he was as tall as Croisset, and taller by half a head than Jean, and that he lifted her now with one arm as easily as if she were no heavier than a stick of wood.

Together they resumed their studies, devoting hours to them each day, and through all that summer he taught her to play upon his violin. The warm months were a time of idleness at Lac Bain, and Jan made the most of them in his teaching of Melisse. She learned to read the books which he had used at Fort Churchill, and by midsummer she could read those which he had used at York Factory. At night they wrote letters to each other and delivered them across the table in the cabin, while Cummins looked on and smoked, laughing happily at what they read aloud to him.

One night, late enough in the season for a fire to be cracking merrily in the stove, Jan was reading one of these letters, when Melisse cried:

"Stop, Jan—stop there!"

"'I think you have beautiful eyes. I love them.'"

"What is it?" cried Cummins interestedly. "Read on, Jan."

"Don't!" commanded Melisse, springing to her feet and running around the table. "I didn't mean you to read that!"

She snatched the paper from Jan's hand and threw it into the fire.

Jan's blood filled with pleasure, and at the bottom of his next letter he wrote back:

"I think you have beautiful hair. I love it."

That winter Jan was appointed post hunter, and this gave him much time at home, for meat was plentiful along the edge of the barrens. The two continued at their books until they came to the end of what Jan knew in them. After that, like searchers in strange places, they felt their way onward, slowly and with caution. During the next summer they labored all through the books which were in the little box in the corner of the cabin.

It was Melisse who now played most on the violin, and Jan listened, his eyes glowing proudly as he saw how cleverly her little fingers danced over the strings, his face flushed with a joy that was growing stronger in him every day. One day she looked curiously into the F-hole of the instrument, and her pretty mouth puckered itself into a round, red "O" of astonishment when Jan quickly snatched the violin from her hands.

"Excusez-moi, ma belle Melisse," he laughed at her in French. "I am going to play you something new!"

That same day he took the cloth-covered roll from the violin and gave it another hiding place.

It recalled to him the strange spirit which had once moved him at Fort Churchill, and which had remained with him for a time at Lac Bain. That spirit was now gone, luring him no longer. Time had drawn a softening veil over things that had passed. He was happy.

The wilderness became more beautiful to him as Melisse grew older. Each summer increased his happiness; each succeeding winter made it larger and more complete. Every fibre of his being sang in joyful response as he watched Melisse pass from childhood into young girlhood. He marked every turn in her development, the slightest change in her transformation, as if she had been a beautiful flower. He possessed none of the quick impetuosity of Jean de Gravois. Years gave the silence of the north to his tongue, and his exultation was quiet and deep in his own heart. With an eagerness which no one guessed he watched the growing beauty of her hair, marked its brightening luster when he saw it falling in thick waves over her shoulders, and he knew that at last it had come to be like the woman's. The changing lights in her eyes fascinated him, and he rejoiced again when he saw that they were deepening into the violet blue of the backnessh flowers that bloomed on the tops of the ridges.

To him, Melisse was growing into everything that was beautiful. She was his world, his life, and at Post Lac Bain there was nothing to come between the two. Jan noticed that in her thirteenth year she could barely stand under his outstretched arm. The next year she had grown so tall that she could not stand there at all. Very soon she would be a woman!

The thought leaped from his heart, and he spoke it aloud. It was on the girl's fifteenth birthday. They had come up to the top of the ridge on which he had fought the missionary, to gater red sprigs of the backneesh for the festival that they were to have in the cabin that night. High up on the face of a jagged rock Jan saw a bit of the crimson vine thrusting itself out into the sun, and, with Melisse laughing and encouraging him from below he climbed up until he had secured it. He tossed it down to her.

"It's the last one," she cried, seeing his disadvantage, "and I'm going home. You can't catch me."

She darted away swiftly along the snow-covered ridge, taunting him with merry laughter as she left him clambering in cautious descent down the rock. Jan followed in pursuit, shouting to her in French, in Cree, and in English, and their two voices echoed happily in their wild frolic.

Jan slackened his steps. It was a joy to see Melisse springing from rock to rock and darting across the thin openings close ahead of him, her hair loosening and sweeping out in the sun, her slender figure fleeing with the lightnness of the pale sun-shadows that ran up and down the mountain.

He would not have overtaken her of his own choosing, but at the foot of the ridge Melisse gave up. She returned toward him, panting and laughing, shimmering like a sea-naiad under the glistening veil of her disheveled hair. Her face glowed with excitement; her eyes filled with the light of the sun, dazzled Jan in their laughing defiance. Before her he stopped, and made no effort to catch her. Never had he seen her so beautiful, still daring him with her laugh quivering and panting, flinging back her hair. Half reaching out his arms, he cried:

"Melisse, you are beautiful—you are almost a woman!"

The flush deepened in her cheeks, and there was no longer the sweet, taunting mischief in her eyes. She made no effort to run from him when he came to her.

"Do you think so, Brother Jan?"

"If you did your hair up like the pictures we have in the books, you would be a woman," he answered softly. "You are more beautiful than the pictuers!"

He drew a step back, and her eyes flashed at him again with the sparkle of the old fun in them.

"You say that I am pretty, and that I am almost a woman," she pouted. "And yet—" She shrugged her shoulders at him in mock disdain. "Jan Thoreau, this is the third time in the last week that you have not played the game right! I won't play with you any more!"

In a flash he was at her side, her face between his two hands, and, bending down, he kissed her upon the mouth.

"There," she said, as he released her. Isn't that the way we have played it ever since I can remember? Whenever you catch me, you may have that!"

"I am afraid, Melisse," he said seriously. "You are growing so tall and so pretty that I am afraid."

"Afraid! My brother afraid to kiss me! And what will you do when I get to be a woman, Jan—which will be very soon, you say?"

"I don't know, Melisse."

She turned her back to him and flung out her hair; and Jan, who had done this same thing for her a hundred times before, divided the silken mass into three strands and plaited them into a braid.

"I don't believe that you care for me as much as you used to, Jan. I wish I were a woman, so that I might know if you are going to forget me entirely!"

Her shoulders trembled; and when he had finished his task, he found that she was laughing, and that her eyes were swimming with a new mischief which she was trying to hide from him. In that laugh there was something which was not like Melisse. Slight as the change was, he noticed it; but instead of displeasing him, it set a vague sensation of pleasure thrilling like a new song within him.

To Be Continued.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

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Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Most wild oats are sown at night and harvested in the morning.

Senator Works is a lucky man. His initials might have been I. W.

One express company is down and out. Old Parcel Post is no slouch.

Villa's actions have given Huerta an opportunity to pose as a nice man.

John L. Sullivan says he is still heavyweight champion. He's heavy, anyway.

"Just what is a blizzard?" asks the Boston Globe. It's a snowstorm with an artistic temperament.

"El Paso claims to be the door to Mexico." In that case it must expect to be slammed now and then.

Years tell on a man. After he is old enough to know better he doesn't feel like making a fool of himself.

There is nothing startling in the statement that this country is not prepared for war. It never was.

The old-fashioned woman who used to make use of the exclamatory phrase, "My stars!" was not an astrologer.

All of President Wilson's messages are so short and easy to read that nobody likes to find fault with them.

Believing that the state should do something for posterity, New York is going to build a new Sing Sing prison.

The Rev. Irl Hicks says he prophesied the earthquake in Japan to the day. But no doubt it would have happened anyway.

Most talking nuisances are willing to concede the listener enough time to express his approval of what they are saying.

Some men will do almost anything for money. Two Americans have become English subjects to escape the income tax.

One paper asks: "Didn't Vice President Marshall do anything at all the first year?" If he did he may be called down for it.

International hostilities should never be precipitated just to please the fellows who like to stay at home and read war news.

In all probability Mr. Taft will have opportunity to reduce his displacement before being offered a seat on the supreme bench.

A Chicago man confesses that beating his wife is the only amusement he has. Some men manage such things by keeping a dog to kick.

The person who writes an anonymous communication is so many kinds of a chump that it isn't worth while to go to the bother of enumerating them.

There's some doubt about March going out like a lamb. Uncle Joe Cannon is going to make a speech in Michigan about the end of the month.

Laura Jean Libbey says that among women there are as many tears of joy as tears of grief. And it is all poor man can do to tell which is which.

In spite of all political rumors, Mr. Taft may have opportunity to get his trousers remodeled again before he is asked to take a seat on the supreme bench.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain stands up for the I. W. W. She's the woman who talked at one time about devoting ten minutes each day to her housework.

Three million and five hundred thousand eggs have arrived from China. The Star Spangled Banner will no longer mean anything to the American hen.

Now and then one runs across a man who seems to think history would have been far more interesting had he lived about a hundred and fifty years ago.

Not only is home the place where the tired head of the family can relieve the pressure on his chilblains, but he can try to sing, if so moved, without fear or trembling.

John Bull will do well to maintain neighborly relations with the United States. He'll need our sympathy every time a suffragette hits him in his midst with the fraction of a brick.

When people begin to wear red, green, yellow and purple wigs, the poor fellow whose hair is beginning to get a little gray around the ears will feel like a drab emotion in a whirlwind of gaiety.

Norman Hapgood says Adam made a mess of it when he named the animals. We doubt, however, whether Mr. Hapgood could have chosen names that would look better on the circus posters than those selected by Adam.

MIDDLEMEN EXACTIONS

Growers of garden truck in the vicinity of St. Louis have gone on the warpath against what they consider the exactions and oppressions of the St. Louis commission. The nature of their complaint may be understood from these statements of the president of a Farm and Market Bureau, recently organized:

"I sold spinach to commission men for 25 cents a bushel. Grocers and butchers sold the same spinach that day for $1.00 a bushel.

"For years I paid a commission man $200 a year for the privilege of standing my wagon in front of his store and selling to dealers, not to consumers.

"When I tried to sell strawberries to consumers in the market I was obliged to leave home at 4 p. m., get into town at 9 p. m., and sleep on my wagon in order to hold a good stand. I sold until 9 a. m. and got home at 2 p. m. I would depart for town with another load of strawberries three hours later.

"I tell you, trying to sell farm produce to the consumer in St. Louis was like going into a battle.

"The farmer had first a legal battle with the established authorities, the city ordinances. Then he had to fight the commission men and hucksters, backed by the commission men, with their fists, feet, teeth, staves and sometimes with guns.

"It is a literal fact that the markets of St. Louis have been closed against the farmers of St. Louis county."

The long drawn-out quarrel with the high costs of living has developed many side issues and campaigns upon the flank. The consumer, it has proved, is not the only one with a grievance. Indeed, in as much as the producing side of every American far outbalances his importance as a consumer, the grower of grain, the raiser of cattle, the truck farmers and the market gardeners have more reason to do battle against high living costs than those whose interest in production is simply that of ways of means to meet the costs of the table.

When the markets are made free, the tyranny of commission dealers done away with, the chance of 25 cents worth of spinach selling finally for $1.40—no part of the $1.15 difference going to the producer—is made impossible, the problem of high costs of living will be on its way to solution. It is a barbarous condition wherein both producer and consumer are done injury.

The middleman represents, in no small degree, an economic advance over that arrangement by which the producers were compelled to go forth and find, each for himself, the purchasers for their produce. He represents a saving of time and energy and anxiety. But his efforts must be confined to that service. They must not be devoted to depressing prices at one end of his business and boosting them heaven-high at the other end.

The war of the Missouri truck farmers is a righteous war.

THE RANGERS TAKE A HAND

The slow and tortuous ways of international diplomacy have as much appeal to the men of the type of the Texas rangers as doilies upon their saddle horns would have. They are clear-eyed men, accustomed to deal with issues in a direct, clear-eyed way. They've a tradition for efficiency in their calling, a history that harmonizes with the glorious epic of the Alamo.

By the round-about processes of diplomacy, the chance of obtaining evidence as to Mexican torture and murder of an American citizen was growing every day more and more remote. In a week or two it might have been altogether unobtainable, even if the state department at Washington should obtain of Mexico permission for the investigation it desired. The Texans shoved diplomacy aside and went after the evidence like eagles after their prey.

If President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have any basic knowledge of the heart of the American people, they know that the methods of the Texas rangers are held in higher approval than the methods favored of professional diplomatists. They know, too, that the indisputable evidence of Mexican brutality and blood-thirstiness gathered by the rangers calls for something like an ultimatum to the Mexicans. Possibly the scolding of Texas will have to be put off until that first duty is performed.

WAR ON THE GAME HOG

The campaign for the protection of wild life, in spite of its successes, has a lot of work before it. The campaign has proven injurious to market hunters. Its effect has been felt by the manufacturers of certain kinds of firearms. The "game hog," brother to the "fish hog," squirms under the laws which restrict his manner of hunting, the amount of game he can shoot and the seasons in which he can carry on his butchery. These forces combining are fighting every new step in the conservation of wild life.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, most active worker in America for decent game laws, points out a rare opportunity for philanthropy in this labor of saving our wildfowl, game birds, and deer from extinction. Funds are needed to offset the mischief that opponents of conservation are doing in the state legislature. A rich man could scarcely place his surplus dollars to better advantage than in furthering this cause, no true sportsman could subscribe to a cause that more needs his help.

THE INNER EARTH

Man having learned the most important things to know about the form and character of the globe upon which he is tumbling through space and the shape and nature of the stars that blink at him o' nights, has turned with renewed energy to the attempt to learn about the earth's interior.

Until recent years, the imaginative were let to run unimpeded in this altogether unknown domain. The ancients peopled the earth's interior with disembodied spirits. It was a convenient place for the theologians to locate the country ruled of Satan. Some sixty or seventy years ago, one Symmes put forth a plausible theory that the earth was hollow, and upon this theory Jules Verne founded one of his most entertaining romances.

Science, though it has had views on the subject, has avoided speculation on the subject, or when it did speculate, spoke with extreme caution and to a very small audience. But there is a little more freedom of speech now. In one of the professional papers of the United States geological survey, the flat assertion is made that the inner earth is dense, rigid and hot beyond any human realization of high temperatures. At the Yerkes Observatory, experiments have been going on which serve to bear out this idea of absolute rigidity and exceeding density.

The usefulness of these discoveries is, of course, not apparent. But we have to remember that a lot of things not considered useful at the time of their discovery have later turned out to be highly useful. Who knows but what enterprise may some day decide to tap the earth's heat in order that mankind may have a new form of energy and a new way of fighting off the discomforts of winter.

THE GREATEST INVENTIONS

The first of three prizes offered by the Scientific American for essays on the ten greatest inventions of the last twenty-five years went to a Washington man who made this list:

The electric furnace.
The steam turbine.
The gasoline automobile.
Moving pictures.
The aeroplane.
Wireless telegraphy.
The induction coil.
The linotype.
Electric welding.
The cyanide process of gold extraction.

None of these things has had so profound an influence on the world as had the locomotive, the telegraph or the dynamo, of earlier invention. But it is significant that the newer inventions have profoundly modified, or intensified, the influence of the great inventions preceding them. The automobile has, in no small degree, proved a competitor of the locomotive, and there is promise that the aeroplane will also prove one. In wireless telegraphy is the threat of displacement of telegraphy by wire. The dynamo, instead of losing ground, has gained it, the invention of the electric furnace and of electric welding helping tremendously.

It was Sir Isaac Newton, we think, who said that the scientist was only gathering pebbles on the shore of a sea of limitless possibilities. The inventor of mechanical and electrical devices probably is but gathering pebbles. The sea beside him contains that which may provide the world with one civilization after another, each more wonderful and glorious than the one preceding it.

THE I. W. W.

The movement of the Industrial Workmen of the World is neither fish, flesh nor good red herring. It is a parade without a banner, a revolution without any definite idea as to what it is rebelling against.

The Socialists with whom the I. W. W. are somewhat hazily supposed to be connected have a definite propaganda. They consider that the present social order is all wrong and they have planned an elaborate substitute. Their special hatred is directed against what they pronounce the "capitalist government." Even if you are not the least a subscriber to Socialism you can respect the intelligence that can calmly and painstakingly map out a substitute for an order it is held desirable to replace. But the I. W. W. haven't any real philosphy for a foundation. They are revolutionists merely practicing revolution without more than a muddled idea as to what they propose to attain by throwing stones, putting sand into grease cups and turning churches into encampments. The I. W. W. may, indeed, be charged by the Socialists with friendliness to the "capitalist" system, in that they indicate a perfect willingness to settle down and behave if wages are made big enough and the work is not too hard.

One of the New York newspapers, commenting on the present troubles of its city, says that the Industrial Workers of the World are engaged "in the promotion of rioting among men out of work." That seems to explain the principal business of the I. W. W. everywhere—to promote rioting, no matter whether or not that simply lands the rioters in jail.

AN ENGLISH MOVEMENT

An East Indian in one of Rudyard Kipling's stories is made to say: "We fear to be kicked, but we do not fear to die"—meaning that at least in this matter of the dread of death the Asiatics have the advantage of their conquerers.

The medical men of England are attempting to show their countrymen that death is one of the mildest, the most natural, of nature's processes, having no more of the "cold agony" about it than eating has, and probably less of it than attends an ordinary case of overeating. Man goeth to his long home with less of protest than he goes to his daily duties. The silver cord that is loosed, the golden bowl that is broken—there is no consciousness of pain in the slipping of the cord and the breaking of the bowl, and more often than not, no pain at all. "I am well convinced," says Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, once Dr. Doyle, "that if the newly born infant and the man who had just died could compare their experience, the former would have proved to be the sufferer."

The subject is a grewsome one, one that many persons consider almost indelicate to discuss, yet it does seem it is something in the nature of a gain for a people to learn that, for all their inherited folklore and literature and fear to the contrary, death has no sting.

Sunday School

IS THE KINGDOM COMING?

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 22 Is "Lessons by the Way." Luke 13:18-35.

By William T. Ellis.

Anybody who takes real brains to the task of reading the daily newspapers and current periodicals and books, knows that the greatest theme under present discussion is, "Where are we going? What is the meaning of this tremendous social upheaval? Will the world-wide unrest, with all its new political, economic and social theories, lead to chaos, or to a better order of humanity?"

All of which is to say, "is the kingdom of heaven coming?" There is a wider, deeper interest in this question than when Jesus himself traveled on foot over his little world, talking everywhere about the kingdom. Our own new experiences lead us to comprehend, perhaps better than did our fathers, how dominant was the kingdom note in the thought and teaching of Jesus. His goal was nothing less than a new and better order of society—a kingdom wherein the ideals and sovereignty of God held sway.

There is not a political or social reformer before the world today, neither Lord George nor Woodrow Wilson, who has so complete and basic a scheme for the betterment of human life as that which Jesus proclaimed. All that is wise or worthy in today's social urge is but a coming to their own of the teachings of Jesus. Pity the blindness of the person who can see no relationship between the utterances and practices of Christ, and the upheavals that are going forward before our eyes today. These are kingdom-coming times, beyond the compass of our minds.

By Law or By Growth?

What a child wants, he wants right away. Only the mature can wait patiently for the fulfillment of a desire. We are well advanced in our understanding of life before we begin to grasp the great truth of the patience of God.

Candidly, we are today childish in our attitude toward social reforms. We want them enacted into laws as soon as we have sighted them. The latest theory must be rushed on to the statute books. Social reformers blithely turn their backs on the long experience of the race, and demand that the very newest idea of the most radical theorist shall be put into general practice at once, whether that idea be human epgenics of a cattle-breeding type or anarchy in child life, masquerading as a new educational method. Our light and easy disregard of the principle of natural growth has crowded our state laws with immature legislation, our schools with fads, and our literature with extravagances that make the judicious grieve.

No hasty or ill-considered reforms were launched by Jesus. In the utterances concerning the kingdom of God, which form the present Sunday School Lesson, he likened its growth to that of a mustard seed or to the spread of leaven in meal. It began small, but it was to grow large. At first a rejected teaching in an obscure Roman province, of a man subsequently executed as a criminal, it later became the dominant power of the world. Today two-thirds of mankind are under nominally Christian rule. The genius of the kingdom is working out in a new world-order. The best brains of earth are today engaged in promoting human welfare, which is to say, they are servants of the kingdom.

Nobody who expects to hold any rating as a thoughtful person now despises the day of small things in the kingdom. The shallow and supercilious scepticism of Ingersol no longer has any vogue. Everybody perceives that the tree which today affords shelter and fruit to the weary millions is of Christ's planting. The essentially Christian character of the present social reform is admitted. Jesus is acclaimed as the real leader of the hosts of progress, and his songs sung in political conventions.

Leaving Out the Church.

A new note is being sounded in the present discussions of the deeper tendency of our time. Most persons admit that our day is fundamentally religious. Men and women are hungry for spiritual satisfactions. But a question was raised in a recent important and suggestive symposium in the North American, Philadelphia, wherein leaders of thought made answer to the inquiry "Is a revival of religion impending?" Most of the replies gave judgment that something like a revival is either coming or else is already here. But, some discerning men queried, "Is it not coming outside of the Church?" Broadly speaking has the Church abdicated her religious leadership? Is not the world running ahead of her in spiritual perception and progress? Are the new expressions and interpretations of the day's religious mood vocalized by others than the leaders of the Church, the men who are supported by the Church and whose whole time belongs to the Church?

That was what had happened in the time of Jesus. The ecclesiastical leaders crucified him because he did not conform to their encrusted methods and interpretations, but was a living voice of vital truth—and truth is ever expanding and growing, like the kingdom which is its custodian. More than once in her long history, human thought and human service has outrun the Church, and it has needed a cataclysm to bring the latter up to the times.

Very searching is this kingdom idea. It penetrates the consciences of all alert church officials and members. The kingdom is ever growing and taking on new forms and enlarging its approach to new conditions; is the Church. Consider how instinctively down-town churches, amid altered neighborhood conditions, seek for an endowment fund, in order to perpetuate the old order. If, as some contend, and as certain English endowments clearly illustrate, an endowment is the hand of a dead past on a living present, would it not be better to turn some of the energy that the Church now spends in raising endowments into vitalizing the present membership? A really alive Church is always equal to the problems of its own age.

Contemporaneousness is a characteristic of Christ's gospel. It is always up to date. He is sufficient for each new emergency. By Him all fresh contingencies can be met.

"I know of a land that is sunk in shame,
Of hearts that faint and tire;
And I know of a Name, a Name, a Name,
Can set that land on fire.
Its sound is a brand, its letters flame,
But I know of a Name, a Name, a Name,
Will set this land on fire."

The Narrow Gate.

Some folks are not pleased with Jesus because he is too much of a democrat. He does not "make allowances" for a man's social or financial importance, but insists upon treating all men in the same way. Thus, he has neglected utterly to provide a special entrance into His kingdom for automobiles and Pullman cars.

He frankly says that the door is a narrow one—such as the little children, and the unencumbered may pass through easily. But the man with a great pack of goods cannot get through. As for the person who will not surrender his bulky holdings of wealth, of pride, of sin, of self-righteousness, of good deeds, made for man's eyes—well, there simply is no admittance for that man. The kingdom is made up of those who can pass through the gate.

Of course, that is so of all kingdoms—the kingdom of good society, of public usefulness, of knowledge and of friendship. There must be a giving up before there can be a going up. Sacrifice is the admission fee to all portals. They who will not surrender time, ease, self-indulgence, ignorance or bad manners, cannot hope to ascend into any of the kingdoms of success. Otherwise the unfit and the uncongenial would swamp all the places of responsibility, and chaos would result. Heaven must be made up of the heavenly, else it would not be heaven.. So while its gate is open it is also narrow.

When the Door Is Shut.

A terrible possibility was suggested by Jesus in this connection. Most of us shrink from talking about it. Some superficial thinkers repudiate it altogether. But Jesus said that there came a time when the gate was shut. Then they who had spurned its open invitation began to hammer frantically for admittance. But they could only look in from without, and know themselves rejected.

Awful! We shudder at the picture. Yet a few minutes of honest thinking shows us that this is not only just, but inevitable. If all who despised and flouted a householder were to be permitted to make themselves his guests, whenever and however they pleased, the home would cease to be his and become theirs. It would lose the character he gave it, and take on the lawlessness of his enemies. If the wicked were permitted to enter heaven and have their unchanged way there, how soon would heaven become like hell? All the implications of a moral law require that the door must be shut against those who will not heed the conditions of admittance. The shut door is a possibility confronting everybody who has not accepted Christ's invitation of the open door.

A sting is in the tale of this lesson. For the clear intimation is that it was the ecclesiastics of his day, the scribes and the pharisees, whom Jesus said might be shut out. They thought to ride full panoplied and prideful into the kingdom, simply because they were they.

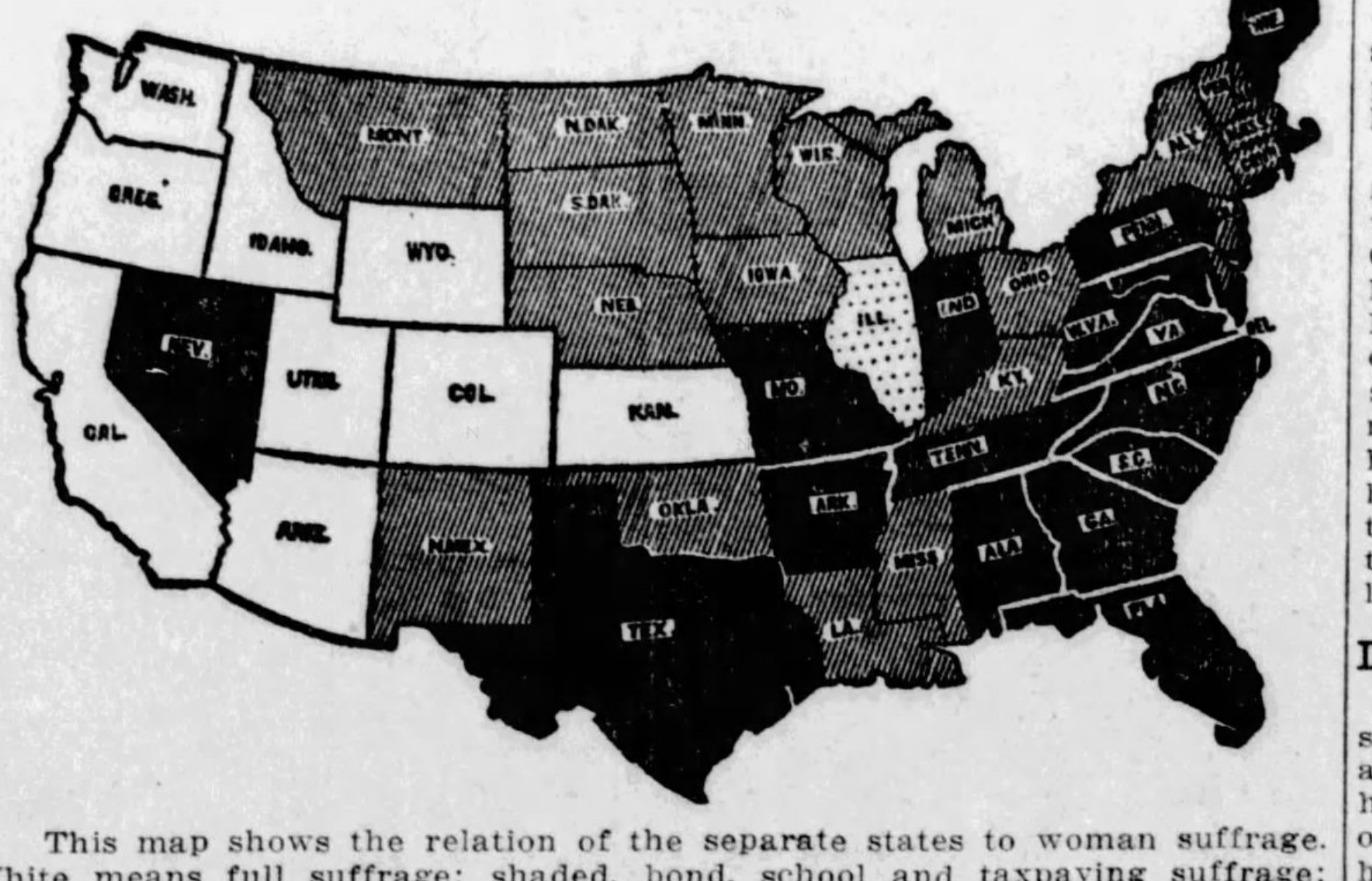
Instead, he pointed to a vision, now being realized, as the very ends of the earth are thronging into the kingdom, "And they shall come from the east and west, and from the north and south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God. And behold, there are last who shall be first, and there are first who shall be last."

Some great reversals await us in heaven. Earth's iniquities and injustices are all to be straightened out—and this need alone is sufficient to require a heaven—and many of earth's lowly shall become the high in heaven. "Social justice," the dream of the kingdom of heaven.

NEW WAR INVENTION

Of German invention for war purposes is a mine which may be planted in a field until discharged from a distance by electricity, when it projects a few feet into the air a grenade, which fires 400 bullets in all directions horizontally.

SUFFRAGE MAP OF UNITED STATES



This map shows the relation of the separate states to woman suffrage. White means full suffrage; shaded, bond, school and taxpaying suffrage; dotted, partial suffrage; black, no woman's vote of any kind. The place of Illinois on the map is unique. It is the one state in the Union which trusts the women to vote for President of the United States and yet does not let them vote for governor or other state officers.

The Pennsylvania Legislature Is Going to Tackle the Housemaid Problem

From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

HELP!
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE
GET ANOTHER HERO MEDAL READY!

94th Birthday of Blind Songstress

Next Tuesday, March 24, at Bridgeport, Conn., the friends of Fanny J. Crosby, the blind poet and hymn writer, will celebrate the 94th anniversary of her birth.

When six weeks of age Fanny Crosby lost her sight through the carelessness of a physician. The beauties of the world she has never known by sight, but the joy of life has ever sung in her soul. She has always been noted for her happy and cheerful disposition. She was educated in the New York City Institution for the Blind, where, after her graduation, she taught English grammar, rhetoric, Roman and Greek history. In 1851 she joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which denomination she has remained a devoted member. She was married in 1858 to Prof. Alexander Van Alstyne, a talented teacher of music in New York, and, like herself, totally blind. She always wrote under her maiden name.

Fanny Crosby's first volume of poems was published in 1844. It is through her hymns that she is best known. Her first Sunday school hymn was published in 1864, at the request of William B. Bradbury, father of Sunday school music in America. The list of this remarkable woman's hymns and poems contains not less than 5,000.

Safe in the Arms of Jesus.

Fanny Crosby never really wrote her poems, but completed each one in her mind and dictated it to an amanuensis. Thus she would compose a dozen or more hymns before they were committed to paper.

Ira D. Sankey's story of gospel hymns tells how Safe in the Arms of Jesus, one of the most popular of the Crosby hymns, was written. W. H. Doane came into a room in New York, once, where Fanny Crosby was talking with Mr. Bradbury, and said: "Fanny, I have written a tune, and I want you to write words for it." "Let me hear how the tune goes," she replied. After Mr. Doane had played it over for her on a small organ she at once exclaimed: "Why, that tune says, 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus,' and I will see what I can do about it."

She at once retired to an adjoining room, where she spent half an hour alone. On returning she quoted to Mr. Doane the words of this now immortal hymn.

'BERTHA M. CLAY" MYSTERY

From time to time requests have been made for a biographical sketch of "Bertha M. Clay," who at one time was a popular fiction writer. It was known that "Bertha M. Clay" was a pen name, but there was always doubt as to the real name of the author of her stories. It was supposed that the authoress was Charlotte Braeme.

Now, through his death last week, it develops that Thomas W. Henshaw was the author of the "Bertha M. Clay" stories. Though an American Henshaw lived most of his life in England, which he made the scene of his stories. He took up authorship after failing in business and made a considerable fortune. Of late he had written several books under his own name, one of them a detective story, "Cleek of the Forty Faces," the sequel to which, "Cleek of Scotland Yard," is still to appear.

DESIGNED CONFEDERATE FLAG

Nicola Marschall, said to have designed the flag of the Confederacy and the gray uniform as well, is still hale and hearty at the advanced age of 84. At the time the war began he had a studio at Marion, Ala., and on request painted a flag design, following which came the details for the uniform. He is still a resident of the south.

WORTH-WHILE FACTS

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, shortening the route to India from England and America more than 5,000 miles. It was commenced in 1859 and completed in 1869. Length, 100 miles; averege breadth, 329 feet; depth 26 feet. Cost in gold, $65,000,000. Distances: English Channel to Calcutta, via Cape Good Hope, 13,000 miles; via canal, 8,000. New York to Calcutta, via Cape Good Hope, 14,560 miles; via canal, 9,500 miles.

Roentgen Rays.

Roentgen Rays are produced under suitable conditions by electric discharge in vacuum tubes. They pass through wood, flesh, paper and other optically opaque substances; but are absorbed by such substances as metal, bone, and glass; for which reason when a limb of an animal body is interposed it will cast upon a screen a shadow in which the dark, bony central structure can be clearly distinguished. These shadow pictures also show the presence of foreign metallic substances, such as bullets, needles, etc., in the body, and are of immense service in surgery.

March.

March, the month of Martius (Mars), though the third month of our calendar, was the first month of the Roman year. It was considered as the first month of the year in England until the change of style in 1752, and the legal year was reckoned from the 25th of March. Its last three days (old style) were once popularly supposed to have been borrowed by March from April, and are proverbially stormy.

National Flowers.

National flowers are as follows: France, lily; England, rose; Ireland, shamrock; Scotland, thistle; Germany, cornflower. Canada, sugar maple; United States, goldenrod and others; Egypt, lotos; Spain, pomegranate; Italy, lily; Prussia, linden; Greece, violet; Saxony, mignonette.

Strength of Ice.

Recently formed ice (and on the surface) 1 1-2 inches thick will support a man; 4 inches thick will support cavalry; 5 inches thick will support an 84-pound cannon; 10 inches thick will support an army; 18 inches thick will support a railroad train.

Change for a Quarter?

There are 315 ways of changing a quarter of a dollar. The pieces used are the 20-cent piece, 10-cent piece, five-cent piece, three-cent piece, two-cent, and the one-cent piece. To make all these changes without using the same coin twice would require 1,223 one-cent pieces, 614 twos, 378 threes, 184 fives, 59 tens, and 9 twenties, making 2,584 pieces, worth $53.75.

Words That Are Used Incorrectly

SIT—The word "sit" is grossly and too frequently abused. It is often confounded with "set." "Sit" is an intransitive verb; "set" is transitive. "Sit" can have no object. "Set" must always have an object. For example, you cannot "set down," though you can "set" a chair down. The most common error of this kind is made in saying "a hen sets," or in speaking of a "setting hen." A man may "set" a hen on her nest. But the hen does not "set" there. She "SITS" there. She is not a "setting" hen. She is a "sitting" hen. The term "sunset" is rightly used, since it is merely an abbreviation of the old phrase "sun-settling."

VULGAR—Here is a much-abused word which is almost invariably used in an incorrect sense. "Vulgar" (from the Latin "vulgus," meaning "the people") means, common or public or pertaining to the people at large. It does not mean "indecent" or "coarse" or "immodest" or "low."

WITNESS—To witness means "to give testimony from personal knowledge." It does not mean merely "to see." One can bear witness to a crime he has seen. But it is incorrect to say, for instance, "I 'witnessed' a fine paly."

CHEMISE—Chemise is a French word. It means a shirt, and it means nothing else. To apply the word to the long, smock-like garment that sometimes forms part of feminine attire is ridiculous. "Smock" is the correct word for such a garment.

PATRON — This is a word chiefly misused in business parlance. Shopkeepers speak of their "patrons" and ask for a "continuance of patronage." O patron, really, is a man who, out of kindness of heart, gives money to the needy. Few shopkeepers can rightly class their customers under such a head.

VARIETIES

Australia has a fence 1,200 miles long.

The origin of sauerkraut is lost in antiquity.

Norway is enjoying a boom in its clothespin industry.

Human hair grows at the rate of .1095 of an inch a day.

There are 2,640 daily and 572 Sunday papers in the United States.

The butter order of New York city amounts to 308,822 pounds every day.

Scotland has 32 lakes whose maximum depths are greater than 200 feet.

Bricks made of peat are being successfully used in Sweden for small buildings.

Less quicksilver was produced in the United States last year than in any year since 1860.

Chicago has about 600 moving picture theatres, with a daily attendance of 500,000 persons.

Cables linking British and North American ports convey about thirty million words a year.

Uruguay last year began to contribute to the supplies of chilled beef of the United Kingdom.

At the fair held in Yakutsk, Siberia, last July, 46,946 pounds of bones of the mammoth were sold.

Until ten years ago, the street railway and electric light wire were virtually unknown in China.

The first Christmas tree decorations were made of colored sugar in the shapes of familiar animals.

Recent statistics credit the United States with about one automobile for each two miles of country road.

Japan, although a great rice growing country, imported from abroad last year more than $15,000,000 worth of this cereal.

In China a man who killed his father has been executed, and along with him his schoolmaster for not having taught him better.

The New Zealand Farmers' Union asks government aid for procuring more laborers, more than 6,000 workers being needed.

There has been an immense increase in the imports of sewing, knitting, and embroidering machines in China in the last three years.

Of the French troops in North Africa in 1912 only one in five thousand of those inoculated with anti-typhoid serum contracted the disease.

The whaling season of 1913 has eclipsed all previous records, the total yield of oil for the world in that year being estimated at 800,000 casks.

Thirteen was the sacred number of the Mexicans and ancient people of Yucatan. Their week had thirteen days, and they had thirteen snake gods.

The greater part of the population of Baluchistan are nomadic in their habits and dependent for their livelihood on a casual kind of agriculture and the raising of live stock.

Many Greenland women are bald on the sides of their heads, owing to their method of dressing the hair, which is pulled back tightly and held in place by a ribbon.

The British navy estimates for 1914-15 are expected to call for $265,000,000, which compares with $231,500,000 for last year. It is believed that the cabinet will sanction the production of four battleships in the 1914-15 program. New taxation will be necessary to meet the demand.

The scarcity of wood for general purposes and the increasing cost of wooden railway ties in Europe has encouraged the manufacture and general use of metal ties in recent years in the railways on the continent. About 70 per cent. of the ties in use on the federal railways of Switzerland are metal.

Three letters have been found in the treasury department at Washington, after having remained in a crack in the wall for 27 years. One of the letters contained money sent to the treasury to be redeemed, while oe of the others was an outgoing letter which was mailed the day after it was found.

The German government has for years fixed the retail price of drugs, even to the extent of designating what must be charged for bottle, cork, label, or ointment box used in dispensing the medicine. Such a list, revised each year, furnishes a curiously interesting supplement to the German drug journals.

There are no native industries in the Belgian Congo. In every community there is a village blacksmith, who can fashion knives and spears of a certain quality, and there are also village experts (always women) in weaving pottery and kindred occupations.

The total population of the world is now estimated at 1,700,000,000. This is based on the most recent censuses, which all civilized countries now take, with a careful estimate of the number of inhabitants of uncivilized lands. The proportion of the sexes is known for 1,038,000,000 of these, the ratio being 1,000 males to 990 females.

Great Britain did a record breaking business in 1913. Both exports and imports reached the highest totals ever recorded. The imports for the year amounted to $3,845,169,795, showing an increase of $111,966,640, and the exports to $2,627,307,080, an increase of $191,189,885, as compared with 1912. The exports of British produce and manufactures for the first time exceeded $2,500,000,000.

The University of California has established a motor car course, placing it on equal footing with the building of bridges, railroads, tunnels and chemistry and other sciences. The new course is for the benefit of automobile mechanics, engineers and designers, and the first professor of automobile science is Stanley Smith, C. E., who has just been appointed to the chair.

The new car ferry that will transport railway trains across the St. Lawrence river, between Quebec and Levis, is not only equipped as an ice-breaker, but has a tidal deck, which can be raised or lowered within a range of 20 feet. This tidal deck has three lengths of track, each 270 feet long, and is capable of carrying a train of 1,400 tons weight. The craft was built in England for the Canadian government.

A lieutenant of police in Berlin has invented a parachute for aeroplanes which is designed on lines quite different from those which have been heretofore offered, for the parachute surface is operated in connection with the wings of the aeroplane. According to this scheme a large surface of cloth is rolled up and attached to the wings, this being released by a lever so as to spread out and allow the flyer to descend to the ground slowly.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

A LAUNCH-OUT TALK

Martha Holden.

Willie Garver has been spending a week at the Brisches. The older children have all been farmed out for a while, as the baby and the two just before it are down with measles.

Willie is a bright lad of eight years, and he has enjoyed a good deal of freedom in the big old farmhouse. At the Launch-Out club last week at Mrs. Baker's, Lizzie Brisch was giving her views on the raising of boys.

"I noticed," said Lizzie; "that Willie looked carefully and admiringly at most of the pictures in his room. After the first night I took out a "Rock of Ages" representing a girl with abnormal hair and a slight smirk, clinging to a cross in mid ocean. The base of the rock was smothered in bright roses and forget-me-nots, half the size of her head. I realize it's a terrible picture," apologized Lizzie, "but it has a real decent gilt frame on it, and mother never cared to give it away. Willie asked a great many questions about it, and I found them hard to answer, because the picture was so false. Next morning I took it out, and burned it, putting into the frame a Hoffman's head of "Christ in the Temple" which I had saved from a newspaper supplement.

"Willie noted the change and we had a talk about the Boy in the Temple, which I think he will remember.

"My mother has pictures to," Willie told me; "she cuts 'em out of papers and we pin them up in our corners."

"That's the truth," said Rachel Cole, who goes often to the Garvers; "poor as they are, and busy as she is with her big family, Mrs. Garver never seems to forget that each child is an individual. Willie loves pictures, and his "corner," as he calls the space above his bed, is pinned full of them."

"I'm glad she thinks about her boys," said Mrs. Trent. "So many mothers humor all their daughters' tastes, but the boys are not supposed to have any feelings or fancies."

"I know it," said Mrs. Baker, "and my family of boys has taught me that they are often more sensitive than girls, and far more easily influenced by good home surroundings. Just to feed, shelter and clothe him is far from being enough. I believe every boy should have an attractive, clean sleeping room, not a place in the attic furnished with the discarded chairs and dingy curtains which have outlived their usefulness. In that room should be his shelf of books, boys usually like books of travel or adventure, our boys did. He should have his very own toilet articles, and everything, as far as means will permit, which gives him a feeling of comfort and freedom at home."

"I don't think women realize enough how sensitive boys are to wounded pride. My son Will was telling me not long ago how he used to be humiliated when he was little by not being allowed to fish with a real hook. 'It was such a little boy sign to have to fish with a bent pin,' he said."

"We never thought about that, we just didn't want him to hurt himself with the real hook."

"My brother used to tell us," said Ellen Mortimer, "how he felt when the bigger boys at school, noting his home hair cut, would say, 'Hello Johnnie, who's your barber?' He used to have to ride a horse with a grain bag, instead of a saddle, a precaution against his feet being caught in the stirrups in case of an accident. They remember these trying things and tell them after they're grown up."

"Well," said Mrs. Brooks, the minister's wife; "I have a lot of plans for my baby boy as he is growing up; I suppose many of them will fail, but I hope that first of all we can make a companion of our boy. I believe that refined surroundings help boys to be refined, that a training in manners will make them polite, and that a daily lesson in the care of toys and books, and putting them in place when not in use, makes boys orderly. But they can be all these at home, and be drunk and disorderly away from home if the parents don't make themselves companionable."

"Which reminds me," said Mrs. Mehitable Brown, "of our son when he was about fourteen years old. Mr. Brown and I were an elderly couple and we didn't offer very much that was exciting to an active growing boy. We noticed that winter that Henry was always wanting to go to the Smiths, a little bit of a house, full of children, about a mile away. Of course we couldn't allow him to impose on the Smiths, so we tried reading to him, interesting him in games and even messing up the house and spoiling his digestion with nightly candy making. Still he pined for the young life at the neighbor's house."

"Then Mr. Brown invited all the boys to our house, and we spent a winter entertaining our boy and keeping him at home. He learned that the house was for his use and that of his friends, and I believe that year, hard as it was on two parents of fixed habits, was the turning point in his life. He had the excitement of young social life in a wholesome way. We talked over the young people together, his friends were our friends, and it later saved him the temptations of bad associates away from home."

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.
Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

SEEK THE BEST

Mrs. R. J. Highland thanks you all "Groundhog Twins," for cards. She had forty-eight. She writes:

"As we read the different thoughts and sentiments on our page our own thoughts are multiplied and here and there we get a glint of cheer. For little things affect us and little things help us, in this life; the little acts of kindness; the merry smiles and nods as we pass along, little in themselves, but working for good and such as these never, never bring back to us sorrow or remorse. I love the Good Book, and all good books; have just read The Shepherd of the Hills, founded on facts and well worth the reading. Sesame and Lilies, rather hard to digest, but lots of chewing brings it out. I have no particular hobby but to seek the best, do the best and be the best I can with the all sufficient grace given."

THE BOND OF SYMPATHY

Just a week before Christmas, when in the midst of preparation and anticipation of a bright, cheerful Christmas for the little folks, our little boy of six years sickened and left us. O, how we miss him, and what a deep heart yearning to see the cheerful smile he always had for us when coming in from play or school.

Mrs. L. G. S., of Pa.—I can deeply sympathize with you and fully realize the brave spirit your letter expressed, as it was in The Blade the week our dear one's life passed out from his earthly home. All these sorrows are intended for our good. Though we cannot always understand or get away from the feeling of sadness and loss which comes to us with the going out of a loved one. Yet, with relying on the Heavenly Father for strength and guidance, we can be brave and create a cheerful atmosphere for those around us and help ourselves to bear up by trying to be helpful to others. "The light that lightens the world absorbs itself."

Nellie R. N.—Where are you? I always look for your letter on the Peace Page, but it seems a long time since you've written.

How many read the Sunday school lesson by William T. Ellis? I never fail to read it in connection with the study of the lesson, and always find so many helpful thoughts in it. I wish I could describe to you the view we have from our home on the hilltop, but other duties call me now. Sometime, perhaps I can tell you about it.—Becky Jane, Ohio.

A COUNTRY LIBRARY

The municipal library of Mansfield, O., is free to all the residents of the county. This feature, with its reference room, gives everyone the chance to read books relating to every topic and the means to secure information concerning special subjects. Books are loaned to readers for two weeks and can be renewed on request. This liberal policy gives the rural population the chance to acquire a wide knowledge of useful information without expense. The library association is extending the library's efficiency by placing books for the public's use in the leading dry goods stores, in charge of competent women, in every town in the county.

If the usefulness of the public library were fully understood by the rural communities its influence to promote rural progress would be vastly increased. A person can acquire a general education through the persistent reading of instructive books. Libraries are established for this purpose and the librarians work to make it successful. So, in the interests of better progress we should use the public library to increase our education and help the cause of rural improvement. "Knowledge is power. Ignorance is the great source of evil. So let us strive to increase knowledge through awakening interest in books. Let everyone do something to help the cause of library extension in the rural districts.—W. E. U., Ohio.

This gives us an intelligent glimpse into the working methods of the county library at Van Wert, O., and the first one in the United States, but the movement is growing. California last year established 16 county libraries. Let us hear more of their development from others who benefit by them.—Martha Holden.

THE BOY

I have lived in the country only a year. I put in nine years with the working girls of Chicago, and they were anything but easy. And I have seen many a poor country boy come to the city and go down. They talk about girls going down in the cities. I think they want to look out for the boys, too.

Starlight, of Montana—I don't agree with you about the cowboys. I have met a great many cowboys, and have several good friends among them, but I never found them any worse than the other boys. And one thing I did find, and that they have more respect for girls than most other boys. I enjoy the mother's letters very much, as I am a mother of two.

When I read what some of the boys expect to find in the city I just wish I had them where I could take them and show them. I think it would discourage a good many.—Mrs M. DeB., Mich.

We should like the promised letter whenever you can send it—M. H.

INFLUENCE OF BOOKS

A little volume entitled The Choice of Books, by Charles F. Richardson, is a gem. I wish it were in my power to put it in the hands of every youth, while his mind is plastic and being molded by what he reads. Not being able to do this, will take the liberty of saying, however, no matter how many books one owns, their library is not complete if it does not contain this exquisite little volume. To quote from it: "Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passions and vices."

If it was said "Of making many books there is no end" three thousand years ago, what would that author say in the present time? In an age of so many books, the busy man must necessarily strictly choose his reading, and all men should strictly choose, whether their life be a busy one or not. If we fill our minds with the idler brooks, it cannot "take in" a solid book. As Milton says: "To such the good book is dead to them; it is a book sealed up and buried." A person's mind can be compared to a garden. If it be allowed to fill up with weeds, other things will be crowded out. Good books have a wonderful influence on the minds of the young. One bad book often works more havoc with them than bad company.

To my way of thinking, a public library is by no means a luxury; it is a necessity. Blessed be books and bookmakers. The influence of a good book is far reaching.—Mrs. Hopeful, Michigan.

Mrs. Hopeful is right. The public library is a necessity. Let us have more letters telling of library movements in our various neighborhoods.—M. H.

Our Correspondents

I. W. G., N. C., writes that he lacks but six states of having been all over the union, and that he has seen the most of Europe. He promises us a letter describing the land of the midnight sun. We shall be glad to publish this. The poem, The Miller's Daughter, you will find in any collection of Lord Alfred Tennyson's poems.

There was a washing machine of the cyclone kind, made to fasten on a tub, and fitted up with slides and a lever to work it with and so arranged that the washer could be used all over the bottom of the tub. Can any one tell through The Blade where such a machine can be got now? I want to get one.—Mrs. A. P., S. Dak.

Perhaps Jane may find relief from bronchial trouble by using camphorated oil externally and one teaspoonful once in three hours of the following recipe: Take equal parts of compound syrup squills, paregoric, spirits extract nitre, and syrup tolu. This is the first and only medicine that ever cured me of a bronchial cough, from which I suffered every winter until 30 years of age.—L. M., Mich.

"Blessed be hope and cheerfulness," writes Mrs. M. S. R., Mich., and sends this sentiment to help us:

What's the use of feeling blue?
Nature's happy-like and true;
Help the world to be more cheerful and
'Twill do the same for you.

Blue is all right in the sky,
All right in a maiden's eye,
But, don't get in in your system;
It will kill you by-and-by.

Mrs. V. H. S., O., says the Blade has been in their family over 50 years. I am asking again for the poem, Mrs. S. and hope we can secure it.

If A Subscriber, Mingo, Iowa, will send name, the desired address will be sent him.

Mrs. D. T. S., Troy, Pa., writes of the advantages of their fine free public library. She also asks cards for an invalid, Mrs. Emaline Armstrong, Canton, Pa., care of Charles Rundell.

Thank God the dear old Blade is consistent now, using no liquor ads. A year ago I sent for a sample copy. I used to write to the "Household," the fore-mother of the Peace Page, and sign myself now as I did then.—Colorado Cactus.

Better get back into the family circle again. We like to hear from the old friends as well as the new. And old friends must keep making new ones, or they will miss a lot of the pleasure of life.—M. H.

D. F. D., W. Va., asks: Has Mr. Keith decided on the best boys' and girls' letter yet? Let us know, please, Mr. Keith, when you are ready.—M. H.

Uncle Bill, Va., says he has read the Blade for 15 years, likes it, of course, and now sends us a line: "I see some have pets and some have hobbies. I have a pet running about the house, and my hobby is eating the good things she cooks and bakes."

Mrs. L. V., Swingle, Pa., thanks you heartily who "made Christmas dear" to her children.

Mrs. H. S. H., Mich., has spent 50 years on the farm, which she says is the foundation of all industries and offers the most pleasant and independent of lives.

My birthday is the fourth of March, 1849. How many can tell who made his inauguration speech on that date without looking it up? I would like to receive cards from some Peace Page readers that were born on the fourth of March, 1849. I am a distant relative of John Hancock, being a descendant of Moses Hancock, his brother.—Mrs. L. O. W., Pa.

H. M. M. O. says every town of 5,000 should have a public library, as it is education and keeps young people out of mischief.

Boys, wake up, if you are on the farm! Take an interest in father's business and help him along; make home the brightest spot on earth. I am sure if you will do this, father will see you through. Establish your character while you are young. I have always tried to cultivate principle. Not to lie or steal, or be lazy. Boys, let's try to encourage each other. Write more letters. Give us your experiences.—J. B. M., Iowa.

I live only 10 miles from Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi river. I wish all of you could visit this section when the Black Mountain has her coat of rhododendrons. Our mountain evergreens, ferns, galax leaves and lenothae sprays are gathered during the winter season, and shipped by thousands to the city florists all over the world.—Tarheel, N. C.

F. A. R., N. Y., thanks you all for copies of poems requested. If Fred Reed sees this, please write for above address here.

I think the duck described must be a moscovia, for I had the moscovia that had dark green on wings and tail. They can fly if not cropped. I lost all mine except one. Flower roots, such as dahlias, stand in the ground here in Tennessee all winter. Some farmer please tell us about the oil field at Sidliran, Ind. Would like to see more letters from Ind. and Ohio.—Mrs. D. W., Tenn.

I have a copper cent dated 1818. Also one from Nantucket which bears the initials of my great-great-great-grandfather.

We have a cream pitcher 200 years old, a pair of old snuffers and candlestick, as well as many other relics from Nantucket Island, the home of the Folgers.—J. F. P., Arlington, Ind.

Hope carries its consoling rays into the recesses of the dungeon, smiles serenely on the bed of sickness, sustains in every period of life, and sheds its grateful radiance around the pillow of the dying. Our heavenly father has given us a hope of that blessed immortality where the troubles and cares of an unsatisfying world will forever cease.—L. M. B., W. Va.

I have a book, printed in London, Eng., 1779, which belonged to my great-grandmother. — A. R., Wellsboro, Pa.

D. M. Pressnall, Arlington, Ind., will be 60 years old April 5 and would enjoy cards.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

SOME WORKING PLANS

The suggestion in the Cozy Corner by Clyde P. and seconded by the editor, goes right to my heart. It is for a free public library in every community for the special benefit of those who like to read, but are too poor to buy. Please allow me to say that this is a "good tariff." I once knew a Sunday school in which each pupil contributed each Sunday one cent apiece. Some gave larger sums. Their surplus money was invested in books and loaned to all who wished to read. Individuals also contributed volumes of books to the library.

The idea that a free public library is suitable for Fifth avenue, New York, but not for Possum Hollow or Pumpkin Centre, is not my kind of logic The children of Rag and Tag and Bobtail deserve the very best literature that the brains and hearts of men furnish to Adam's race. If there is any of that old idea that Corntassels or Bluejean's children don't need anything better than an almanac and a spelling book, I think it ought to be taken out and shot so full of holes it never can be recognized again. Put me down for a public library of some sort—the best that can be afforded—in every community from Boston's "400" down to Muskrat Creek.

There are many good plans to raise the money. One is by giving suppers and entertainments. Another is by appointing a committee of pretty girls—about five, six or seven—and offer a prize to the one who raises the most money. They will do the work "up brown," never fear. Or a committee of boys is not bad.

This is a duty every public spirited man owes his community. In carrying this out, you need a librarian with a record book in which is kept a careful record and a strict rule is needed to prevent the books being scattered and lost.

The writings of Charles Dickens have been worth more to me than those of any writer I know. He is my favorite and I recommend him to all.

I want right here to make a bow to all the Page family of ladies and beg to hope that as I am just a "mere man," that I may be pardoned for this intrusion, for I am trying to help the boys and girls—and especially all with a desire to read and without the money to buy. I want no worthier cause than theirs.—H. G. M., Tennessee.

This letter should inspire us to "get busy" and bring library inspiration into our neighborhood.—M. H.

SAGE BRUSH HOMESTEADER

We live in the Wenatchee Valley, Washington, having moved here from Iowa in the fall of 1908. We bought 10 acres of sage brush land with no improvements on it at all. When we hauled our goods out from the car we had no place to put them but right on the ground in the sage brush until we could build a small stable and shack. My father came with us to help us get started before winter set in. We got our 10 acres all cleared of sage brush and the next spring we got our trees set out. They are five years old this spring and will have some apples this year. This valley, which is not very large, is almost like one continuous orchard, for apples are the main crop. Alfalfa does well here also; we have to irrigate if we expect to get much of a crop. Land values run from $500 up to $3,000 per acre and some of it produces good interest on the investment. The climate is good; the coldest it has been this winter was 10 below zero. We have considerable snow, but no wind to speak of in the winter time.—W. H., Washington.

FOR THE BOYS

I was born in Australia, where my father was a political exile. I was never inside a school house, my father being a rancher, and keeping me at work with him until I ran away to sea at 16. I shipped with a merchant vessel loaded with wool and bound for Boston. Coming around Cape Horn the vessel was wrecked. I strapped myself to a wool sack and floated around for a day and a night, and was picked up by a schooner, and landed at New Orleans.

The next spring the civil war began, and I enlisted in the Louisiana Tigers. I was in many hard battles with them, but in '63 I joined General Morgan on his raid. I was shot in the ankle. The bone was slivered. I was then made a prisoner and taken to Zanesville, O., and there doctors amputated my injured leg. I learned to read and write at Camp Chase, taught by the good women who nursed and fed me. After this I went into the West Virginia mountains to trap and dig ginseng. Here for 20 years I have lived in a shack, selling my "seng" and pelts. Traders say they like to come to my shack to get a good mess of bear meat and johnnycake. Twenty years ago Dr. Bartlett, the wild sportsman of the west, who spent six years with Buffalo Bill on the plains, was with me. I went out early one cold morning to my traps. I was gone so long he followed me. I had slipped and fastened my foot in a bear trap, where it was frozen as well as mashed, so I lost my other foot.—Launcelot McKelgot, Webster Center, W. Va.

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Order today this great special offer and save one-half. Handsome linene skirt, new advanced Spring style for only 49c prepaid by parcels post. Our tremendous early purchases enable us to offer hundreds of wonderful bargains like this one. See them—write now for our big style book of men's, women's and children's clothing—mailed free.

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This beautiful skirt will be one of the leading styles for Spring. Four gores insure perfect close fit over hips and around waist. Fashionable girdle top extends one inch above waist line, is finished at back with very neat tab ornamented with two large pearl buttons. Visible fastening at side effected with four large pearl buttons. Stylish and neat patch pocket trimmed with large pearl button. Launders beautifully. Furnished in 22 to 30 inch waist measure, front lengths 37 to 44 in. with deep hem. Colors white, natural linen and Cadet blue. Be sure to give waist measure. Order by No. 4912AB. Price postpaid, only 49c

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W. & H. WALKER
8203 Herr's Island Pittsburgh, Pa.
Your money back if not perfectly satisfied.

OIL SHORTAGE

I should like to have the question of a possible oil shortage discussed. I do not see how it could be.

Now let us see where we are at: According to the best scientific geological authority the source of oil is attributed to the coal deposits or coal fields of the earth. If this be true, isn't the supply being constantly replenished from the same source? Or has it long since ceased to contribute to the world's oil supply? And further if coal is the only source from which oil proceeds, has the consumption of coal up to this time been of sufficient magnitude to materially lessen the supply. I am not very well versed in the history of coal or carbon oil, as it is called, and do not know that it is supposed to come exclusively from coal. I do not think that it does. In 1859, when oil was first taken from the ground in this country the question very naturally arose as to where it came from or what produced it.

Some said from coal and some from plant life, but all were at sea as to the real source. I was a small boy at that time and listened to their talks on the subject with considerable interest.

I recollect that one old man gave it as his opinion that the oil was accumulated in the earth from the carcases of Indians that had inhabited the country for thousands of years.

And while I do not regard it as the only source of oil supply of this world, I do think, perhaps, from the hundreds of decillions of animal life on this planet (humanity included) during all these ages, has been the great source of the oil supply.

And while it may not be on the increase I can not think it on the decline. If from these great sources, animal or vegetable or coal, there can be no such thing as exhaustion.—J. H. F., Ohio.

LURAY CAVERN

I live in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, two miles from the famous caverns of Luray. The columns from the ceiling are called stalactite and the ones from the floor up stalagmite. There is a formation suggesting a garden, then a great amphitheatre after which you pass under a natural bridge.

Pluto's chasm is 500 ft. long and 75 ft. deep. In the Skeldon Gorge are the bones of an Indian boy who was lost there.

All sorts of fantastic formations succeed each other; Titania's Veil, Throne Room, Cathedral Chimes, and the Capital Dome are only a few of the many designated. Many marriages have been celebrated in the ball room. The circuit of the caves is one mile and a half.—M. B., Luray, Va.

CHEER-UP ROW

Miss Jessie Summers, Baldwin, W. Va., a shut in from rheumatism would enjoy cards. L. R., W. Va.

Alex Shelton, now of Murray O. thanks you for books and papers. Would like to hear from friend sending Christian Leader.

Mrs. M. De Bois, Litchfield, Mich., a young mother living for the first time on a farm, woull like cards.

Miss Lizzie Tedford, Greenback, Tenn., is an invalid who would enjoy magazines or cards.

Miss Sade Ewing, Carey, O., who has not walked for five years, would enjoy cards.

M. E. M., Neb., writes of a friend who has been deeply bereaved. She loves flowers dearly and would enjoy plant slips or flower seeds. Her name is Mrs. Lulu Hostetter, Brady, Neb.

Rachel E. Gochenour, Buckhannon, W. Va., appreciates her many cards and favors from Blade readers.

I am an old soldier and at the grand reunion at Gettysburg I learned of a cure for rheumatism. Cover the limb affected with common sulphur and bandage with flannel cloth. Apply the sulphur freely and do not remove the bandage for a week or more. Captain C. F. W., keep right at it and I believe you will soon have no use for a wheel chair.—C. C. W., Pa.

Mrs. J. M. Seal, Speedwell, Tenn., is deeply grateful for Christmas remembrances.

HOUSEHOLD

To make salt beads: Take half cup table salt and heat it over the fire till it smokes. While salt is heating take two teaspoonfuls corn starch and mix with enough water to make a thin paste. Add to this whatever coloring you desire. Water colors, cake coloring or any dye will do. Also add any perfume you may wish. Pour the hot salt into the corn starch thus making a soft dough. Knead the dough and make into beads, measuring the quantity with broad ring or thimble. String on broom straws or pins and leave to dry until the next day. When strung with small cut steel or gold beads these are almost if not quite as pretty as the rose beads.—M. L. S., Kentucky.

Another way is to allow two tablespoons of fine salt to one tablespoon of cornstarch, put in a small pan and set at back of stove to heat gradually, stirring constantly. When quite hot pour in enough boiling water to make a dough, taking care not to add to much. It must be quite stiff. Mix well and place in a wet, white cloth, set away over night; next day roll in the palm of the hand, making beads about the size of a pea. Put a pin through each and stick it onto a pasteboard. Leave them thus over night, then string them. If you care for colors, put a few drops of water color into the boiling water that you mix the dough with.—Dorothy May.

Mrs. L. B. P. O. sends this recipe for mayonnaise dressing: 3 cups vinegar, heated; 2 teaspoons corn starch, 2 eggs, heaping teaspoon mustard, 1 cup cream or milk, salt and sugar to taste.

A receipt for quince honey is requested by Mrs. M. F. C. O.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:
All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Indian Picture Writing.

Not very far from our school, the White Rock building in Lundy, Mo., is a large white bluff, about 100 feet high. A large shelf overhangs it and there are Indian paintings on the white rock. There are pictures of Indian wigwams and camp fires. The white rock bluff is about half a mile long. I will come again and tell you of the narrows, a very beautiful place on the Piney river. I would love to hear from my twins. I will be 14 the 16th of April.—Virgia Douglas.

From Idaho.

I am a girl of 18, and I live in Northwestern Idaho, where the pine trees grow and the cool breezes blow. We have had a mild winter for this part of the country, up till the last three weeks and it has snowed most every day since then. The snow is about two feet deep on the level. We generally have five months of winter. But the summers are lovely. When you are in the shade you are always cool, and the earth is a mass of lovely wild flowers from April till August. We never have a crop failure as they do in the east. I haven't mentioned my hobby yet, but if I have one it is playing the harp. I am a lover of music. And I also enjoy horseback riding. I am your new friend in the far west.—Dovey L. Lyda, Joseph, Idaho.

The Resolve.

Tom Riley he's a go' to be
A fella wif a gun,
An' travel out to Africa
To kill a moose, by gum!

An' Billy Perkins go' to be
A fela wif a ship.
An' travel down to Mexico
To give the rebs a tip.

An' Pat O'Mally's go' to be
A fella wif swell clothes,
An' all he'll do will be to dance
The grizzly an' tangoes.

An what is it I'm go' to be?
Is that what you will ax?
I'm go' to be a fella
What pays an income tax.
—Hazel Kempf, Bluffton, O.

Wild Flowers.

I live in Northern Michigan, near the highest geographical point in the state. We live about 30 or 40 miles east of the shores of Lake Michigan. I would rather live in the country than in the city, because the woods are so near, the flowers come out the last of April. First in bloom are the trailing arbutus, then the mayflowers and boys and girls or squirrel corn. Then come the addertongue, lilys, sweet Williams and last of all the violets. I have them as late as October.

I am 14 years old. My birthday is the first day of November. I like reading, sewing and music.—Marjorie D Campbell, Meauwataka, Michigan.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Arthur Tucker, 11, Crane Hill, Ala., lost his mother when he was a baby. He lives with an uncle and aunt.

Esther Bennett, 12, Cassville, Wis., is in the Little Sunshine Class at Sunday school and they are all very proud of the title. It is a good one to live up to, surely, and I think Esther is a little sunshine girl.—M. H.

Minnie Whitsill, 14, Duff, Ind., has been neither tardy nor absent from school for the past five terms. Her grandfather was a soldier in the civil war.

Cris Allied, 13, Jamesbroro, N. C., was born on Christmas day, so he says he is always sure of a jolly birthday.

Ferd Leedon, Newfain, O., is a "Buckeye Girl" who thanks you for many letters and cards. She writes: "I believe that we all should make the best of all opportunities and if we have an opportunity to do good and fail we will be held accountable for it. How many know what the Pivot verse in the Bible is? I have heard that it was 'For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.'"

Mollie, a horse 23 years old, black as a crow, with a white star in her forehead and one white foot, is my favorite of all the dumb aniamls on my father's farm. Don't you think she must be pretty?—C. H. Holt, Branch, Mich.

Lena Veley, 13, Lodi, N. Y., lives with her uncle and loves to read and to skate.

Grace Wollerman, 12, Fillmore, Ill., likes the Elsie books, stories of the civil war and wild west.

Hortense Hale, 11, Lecta, Ky., enjoyed "A Student's" letter.

Ruth Backus, 14, Havana, Ill., has had to give up school because of heart trouble. Cards, please.

Gladys Dobson, Greenville, Tenn., lives near the Nola Chuckey river, an Indian name meaning laughing water.

Mildred Fulcher, 12, Shuff, Va., is the little housekeeper for her father and brother, the mother being dead.

G. C. B., Corners Rock, Va., loves to take pictures and sees beauty in nature at every season. He loves the page "where we may all say something that will cheer someone."

Alice Sherman, 12, Sandoral, Ill., says "C. H. McD., wish I was where you are. I am freezing here." Alice has two brothers in the U. S. navy, and they send home shells and other treasures of the sea.

L. B. S., Hayesville, N. C., lives on a farm at the foot of the Alleghany mountains. He has 100 apple trees, 10,000 ginseng plants, 150 peach trees and 200 plum trees.

Anna Mahoney, 18, Oxford, Iowa, wants a card from every one whose birthday is August 29. She says: "We should go about our work singing and looking on the bright side of everything.

POETS' CORNER

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GRAY

Author Unknown.

Two brown heads with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue;
Little boy and girl were they—
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They were standing where a brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flashed its silver, and thick ranks
Of green willows lined its banks;
Half in tho't and half in play—
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They had cheeks like cherries red,
He was taller—most a head;—
She with arms like wreaths of snow,
Swung a basket to and fro,
As she loitered half in play,
Chattering to Willie Gray.

Pretty Katie, Willie said—
And there was a dash of red
Through the brownness of his cheek;
Boys are strong and girls are weak,
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill.

But she answered with a laugh,
You shall carry only half.
And then, tossing back her curls,
Boys are weak as well as girls;
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall;
Hearts don't change much, after all,
And when long years from that day,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray
Stood again beside the brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,

Is it strange that Willie said—
While again a dash of red
Crossed the brownness of his cheek—
I am strong and you are weak;
Life is but a slippery steep,
Hung with shadows cold and deep.

Will you trust me, Katie, dear,
Walk beside me without fear?
May I carry, if I will,
All your burdens up the hill?
And she answered with a laugh—
No, but you may carry half!

Close beside the little brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Washing with its silver hands,
Late and early at the sands,
Is a cottage where today
Katie lives with Willie Gray.

On the porch she sits, and lo!
Swings a basket to and fro,
Vastly different from the one
That she swung in years agone;
This is long—and deep—and wide—
And has—rockers at the side.

A SEWING SONG

Laura E. Richards.

Oh, it's thread and needle, and thimble, too,
It's wax and scissors, and emery, too;
Oh, wonderful, wonderful things I'll do
With my thread and needle, and thimble, too.

I'll make a bag for my own mamma,
I'll hem a kerchief for dear papa;
And a doll I'll dress for our little wee Bess,
With a frock and mantle, and petticoat, too.

Oh, it's cutting and basting, and hemming, too,
It's stitching and felling, and gathering, too;
There's really no end to the things I can do
With my cutting and basting, and gathering, too.

And oh, what pleasure to sing and sew,
And feel I am helping mamma, you know;
And still more pleasure, beyond all measure,
When work is finished and off I go.

THE WORD THAT OFTEN WINS

Here's to the unspoken word; it never starts a quarrel,
It never hurts a friend, and it never does a wrong;
It never brings unhappiness; it never wins the laurel
That victor wears who curb their speech and grow through silence strong.

Here's to the unspoken word; it has the strength of twenty;
At home, in school, in business it is a power indeed;
Patience walks beside it, love goes hand in hand with it,
And brave and happy are the souls that hold to it in need.

"O MY GARDEN"

Julia C. R. Dorr.

O my garden, lying whitely in the moonlight and the dew,
Far across the leagues of distance flies my heart tonight to you,
And I see your stately lilies in the tender radiance gleam
With a dim, mysterious splendor like the angels of a dream!

I can see the stealthy shadows creep along the ivied wall,
And the bosky depths of verdure where the drooping vine leaves fall,
And the tall trees standing darkly with their crowns against the sky
While overhead the harvest moon goes slowly sailing by.

I can see the trellised arbor and the roses' crimson glow,
And the lances of the larkspurs all glittering, row on row,
And the wilderness of hollyhocks, where brown bees seek their spoil,
And butterflies dance all day long, in glad and gay turmoil.

O the broad paths running straightly, north and south and east and west!
O the wild grape climbing sturdily to reach the oriole's nest!
O the bank where wild flowers blossom,, ferns nod, and mosses creep
In a tangled maze of beauty over all the wooded steep!

Just beyond the moonlit garden I can see the orchard trees,
With their dark boughs overladen, stirring softly in the breeze,
And the shadows on the greensward, and within the pasture bars
The white sheep huddling quietly beneath the pallid stars.

O my garden, lying whitely in the moonlight and the dew,
Far across the restless ocean flies my yearning heart to you,
And I turn from storied castle, hoary fane and ruined shrine,
To the dear familiar pleasaunce where by own white lilies shine.

POEMS WANTED

When the Sheep Are in the Fold.
Just Across the Bridge of Gold.
Only a Message From Across the Sea.
Just Plain Folks.
When We Listen to the Old Church Bell.
Two Glasses.
While the Leaves Came Drifting Down.
I've Wandered on So Happy.
Crossing the Bar.
Why Did They Sell Killarney?
Queer Little Jim.
The Pack of Cards.
We Are Marching on to Quebec.
Naming the Animals in Verse.
A Storm Cradled Nation That Fell.
Legend of Long Point.
They Came in Sleighs and Sledges.
Betsy and Joe.
Lips That Touch Liquor.
Lights of London Town.
Weddings Bells Will Not Ring Out
The Mountain and the Squirrel.
Come to the Festal Board.
Last Rose of Summer.
Friar Phillip.
A poem containing these lines:
Said Tom to Jem as forth they went,
To walk one evening fine,
"I wish the sky a great green field,
And all those pastures mine."
Home Again.

INEXPENSIVE BOUNTIES

By W. C. Martin.

It was only a good-natured smile, that's all,
And it cost not a copper to give it;
But it brightened the day
In a wonderful way
For another whose life had been tinctured with gall,
And it stiffened his courage to live it.

It was only a friendly remark, that's all,
And but little of wisdom was spoken;
But it eased up the strain
And it softened the pain
Of a person who stood with his back to the wall
And whose heart was, just then, almost broken.

It was putting a hand to the wheel, that's all,
It was lifting when lifting was needed;
But it served to inspire
And to help from the mire
A discouraged load-bearer just ready to fall,
And it helped him so much he succeeded.

It would seem that the world would be bright with smiles,
That kind words would always be spoken;
That each person would lend
The warm hand of a friend,
And the world never hear of a tongue that reviles,
Or hearts that are friendless and broken.

For the more of these blessings we give to men,
The richer we grow in such treasures;
For the Lord's law is this:
That of woe or of bliss,
Sevenfold what we send out shall come back again,
As the just hand of God always measures.

BEAUTIFUL THINGS

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes whose heart fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like songs of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work both earnest, and brave and true,
Each moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest way if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Ceaseless burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains few may guess.

Beautiful twilight, at set of sun;
Beautiful goal, with race well won;
Beautiful rest, with work well done.

THE EXCUSE

By Herbert N. Casson.

"If the air were only softer,"
Said the Bird,
"If the air were only softer,
I could fly with grace and ease,
I could live above the trees,
If the air were only softer."

"If the earth were only harder,"
Said the Ox,
If the earth were only harder,"
I could walk without a slip,
I could pull without a whip,
If the earth were only harder."

"If the sea were only deeper,"
Said the Fish,
If the sea were only deeper,
I could swim without a care,
I could dive beneath the air,
If the sea were only deeper."

"If the world were only wiser,"
Said the Man,
"If the world were only wiser,
I could win and dare to do,
I could make my dreams come true,
If the world were only wiser."
—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

THE SEVENTH DAY

By Gertrude Brooke Hamilton in The Churchman.

Six days you have labored, and driven your will
Haggled for sordid pay;
Rest for a while—the world is still.
Rest. 'Tis the Seventh Day.

Six days have you wandered, and urged your soul
Down an unlighted way;
Think for a while—there's a higher goal.
Think. 'Tis the Seventh Day.

Six days have you sorrowed, and wept to find
Evil in words men say;
Smile for a while—the world is kind.
Smile. 'Tis the Seventh Day.

LOSING HOPE WOMAN VERY ILL

Finally Restored To Health By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bellevue, Ohio.—"I was in a terrible state before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My back ached until I thought it would break, I had pains all over me, nervous feelings and periodic troubles. I was very weak and run down and was losing hope of ever being well and strong. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I improved rapidly and today am a well woman. I cannot tell you how happy I feel and I cannot say too much for your Compound. Would not be without it in the house if it cost three times the amount."—Mrs. CHAS. CHAPMAN, R. F. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Ohio.

Woman's Precious Gift.

The one which she should most zealously guard, is her health, but it is the one most often neglected, until some ailment peculiar to her sex has fastened itself upon her. When so affected such women may rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy that has been wonderfully successful in restoring health to suffering women.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

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A positively staggering offer—and only one of hundreds you will find in our Fashion Book for Spring. Write for it now. It's just like finding money to get this beautiful waist for only 45c—really worth 69c. Order at our risk. Your money back if not perfectly satisfied. Don't miss these wonderful chances to save money. Write today for The Book of Fashions

A most extraordinary bargain is this beautiful washable voile waist, extremely dainty and serviceable. The fashionable low round neck has a fancy Robespierre style lace collar of imitation Cluny design. The mercerized Jap silk front is outlined at top and at either side by handsome filet lace. Has a broad overlapping tuck at either side of the front visible fastening which is effected by neat pearl buttons. The stylish short length sleeves have turnback cuffs, trimmed with a dainty scalloped lace edging. The back is finished with two narrow pin tucks. Sizes 32 to 44-inch bust measure. White only. Order by No. 2217AB. Be sure to state size. Price, postage prepaid, 45c

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Any one wishing to add to their weight, improve their color, and restore a normal condition of the stomach and nerves, should adopt the wonderfully successful treatment known to physicians and druggists as "3-grain hypo-nuclane tablets," put up in sealed packages with full directions for home use. Red lips, pink cheeks, and 10 to 30 pounds increase in weight are not uncommon results from several months' usage. If unable to purchase hypo-nuclane tablets from your dealer, send 90c to Blackburn Products Co., Dayton Ohio.

QUIT Tobacco

For your wife's sake—for your friend's sake—for your health's sake—QUIT! Quit for good and always, but don't punish yourself in quitting, for it is not necessary. Read our free book—"The Tobacco Problem"—then use your own judgement. Address,
THE DEWEY CO., Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

Another About to Fall Away From the Bryan State Dept. Regime

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Secretary Bryan is facing some more trouble in his state department. Last week John Bassett Moore, chief counsellor of the department and one of the greatest authorities on international law in the world, resigned because he did not like the conduct of the deaprtment under the Commoner.

Now it is persistently rumored that Alvey A. Adee, for 30 years the second assistant secretary of state, is to resign for the same reason.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD

Please give information on the homesteading of land by soldiers.—E. F. H., Danbridge, Tenn.

The following is quoted from the statutes of the United States:

"Section 2304.—Every private soldier and officer who has served in the army of the United States during the recent rebellion for 90 days, and who has remained loyal to the government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act, approved February 13, 1862; and every seaman, marine and officer who has served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the rebellion, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the government, shall, in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive a patent for a quantity of public lands not exceeding 160 acres, or one-quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work not otherwise reserve or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States; but such homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement.

"Section 2305.—The time which the homestead settler has served in the army, navy or marine corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title; or, if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall be issued to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

"Section 2307.—In case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of section 2304, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the department of the interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this chapter, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvement therein contained; but if such person died during his term of enlistment the whole terms of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title."

These lands can be taken up in states that have lands for entry.

SAINT VALENTINE

Please give the origin of Saint Valentine day.—P. O. P., Salem, Va.

Saint Valentine was a bishop and martyr of the church who was put to death in Rome for his faith during the persecution under Claudius II., February 14, 270. The custom of choosing Valentines on his day is of considerable antiquity, and it was an old belief that birds began to mate on this day. On the eve of St. Valentine's day young people of both sexes used to meet and each of them drew by lot from a number of names of the opposite sex which were put into a common receptacle. Each gentleman thus got a lady for his valentine and became the valentine of the lady. The gentlemen remained bound to the service of their valentines for a year. A similar custom prevailed in the Roman Lupercalia, during which festival boys drew from a common box, each tablet inscribed with the name of a girl, to whom, under the auspices of Juno Februta, they were to be devoted for a twelvemonth.

THE TULIP TREE

Will you kindly give some information concerning the tulip tree.—C. B., Pittston, Penna.

The tulip tree is one of the largest and handsomest deciduous trees in America, attaining its greatest dimensions in the middle states, in deep, moist, loamy soils. It is remarkable for its absolutely straight, massive trunk, sometimes tapering from a base 25 feet in girth to a height of 150 feet. The bark is regularly ridged and ashen hued. That of saplings is smooth grayish green and mottled with gray. A tree grown in the open is of a symmetrical, pyramidal outline with many diverging and upward sweeping branches. The foliage is very glossy and bright green, the leaves peculiar in form, being nearly square, and three lobed, the lateral ones rounded at the base, and the central having a broad triangular notch taken out of its apex. They turn to a clear yellow line in the autumn, and the leaves trembling on long petioles, have caused this tree to be confounded with the poplars. When very young the blade is bent down against its stem and is covered by two membranous stipules which unite about the bud and do not separate and fall away until the tender leaf is able to endure the weather.

The tulip tree is one of the magnolia family and in June is covered with flowers which have suggested the generic name meaning "lily tree," but the vernacular term seems more apt since the six petals have the flaring cup shape of the tulip. They are solitary, terminating the branches, and are yellowish green outside, lined with orange and a suggestion of a green star at the base.

The heart wood is classed among the light woods, is easily worked, has a fine compact grain, and takes a high polish; when perfectly seasoned it is durable and resists insects' attacks, but is likely to warp and shrink if not well dried. The color may be either white or yellow, and the wood is known as white or yellow poplar, the latter variety being the better. At one time it was used greatly for house building, furniture and many other purposes on account of its lightness and strength. Indians were said to have wrought it into long canoes, so regular and light were the trunks. An infusion of the bark when added to an equal quantity of dogwood, is reckoned as a remedy for intermittent fevers, when alone as a substitute for cinchona and as a gentle cathartic.

U. S. TARIFF

Please tell in what way duties are levied under the United States tariff.—G. A. P., Treetop, N. C.

The United States tariffs are of two kinds, ad valorem and specific duties. Ad valorem, meaning according to value, is a term denoting the method by which custom taxes are determined at a percentage of the value of the imported article as invoiced by the importer. A specific duty is chargeable on a unit of measure, a pound, yard, bushel, bale, etc. Theoretically an ad valorem duty is much fairer than a specifit duty, since the costlier pay their equal percentage with the cheaper; but in practice it has serious drawbacks. Values are unstable and the exporter is interested to understate them, and the officials are eager to scent fraud, which causes much friction and many lawsuits. Deception is impossible on specific duties which must declare themselves.

JENNY LIND

A biography of Jenny Lind would be appreciated by a reader of The Blade.—C. R. C., Marmington, W. Va.

Jenny Lind was a celebrated Swedish singer, born at Stockholm, 1820; and died in 1887. She was of humble parentage, and her musical gifts were first noticed by an actress, by whose influences she was admitted, at the age of 9, into the Conservatory of Stockholm, where she received lessons of Croelius and Berg. She sang before the court with success at the age of 16. Four years later her voice was thought wanting in volume, and when she appeared at the Grand Opera two years later her failure was so mortifying that she is said to have resolved never again to sing in France. Returning to Stockholm, she was heard with enthusiasm in Robert le Diable and at the instance of Meyerbeer was engaged in Berlin in 1845. After singing two years in Prussia she visited Vienna and other German cities, and made her debut in London in 1847 with a very marked success. Her return to Stockholm was greeted with an ovation, and the tickets to the opera in which she appeared sold at auction. She returned to London in 1849, and won an immense triumph. In 1850 she made an engagement with P. T. Barnum for a concert tour in America, extending through the United States, British provinces, Mexico and the West Indies, the receipts of which Mademoiselle Lind received $302,000. While in America she was married to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a native of Hamburg, who accompanied her as pianist. They returned to Europe in 1852 and resided at Dresden after she had visited Stockholm and expended $200,000 in endowing schools in her native country. Since then Madame Goldschmidt rarely sang at concerts. In 1871 she and her husband became leading professionals at the Rheinish Academy of Music in Weisbaden. Her voice was contralto of moderate range but much power and expression. Her kind manner and abundant charities contributed to her popularity and success.

MAMMOTH CAVE

Kindly print a description of Mammoth cave.—J. R., Monroe, N. C.

Mammoth Cave is believed to be the largest known cavern in the world. It is situated near Green river, in the central part of Kentucky, about 75 miles south and southwest of Louisville. It was discovered in 1809 and has always been the property of private individuals. The mouth of the cave is reached by passing down a wild, rocky ravine, the entrance of the cave being hidden from view by a dense growth of trees. The opening of the cave is funnel shaped, and from 50 to 100 feet in diameter at the top, and the steep walls are about 55 feet high. The cave abounds in passageways and chambers, some of which are very beautiful. One chamber, called the Great City, is said to cover a space of two acres. Then there is what is called the star chamber, which is 500 feet long and 7 feet wide, and its ceiling is 70 feet high and is composed of black gypsum, which is set with white points, which, by a dim light, present a most remarkable likeness to stars. Still another is incrusted with crystals of dazzling whiteness, which glitter like diamonds in the torchlight. There are several remarkable pits in the cave, one of which is called the bottomless pit, but by sounding it was found to be only 200 feet deep. Some of the passages are occupied by streams or pools. The temperature of the cave is about 59 degrees throughout the year, seldom varying more than one or two degrees, and the air is dry. The animals living there are a few species of fish, two species of crayfish and several kinds of insects, as well as bats, which divide their time between the cave and the outer world. Some species of cave animals are white and blind; others have color and well developed eyes. The former are thought to have occupied the cave for long ages, gradually adapting themselves to the darkness, while the others are supposed to have been introduced later.

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT

Will you please give a biography of Harold Bell Wright?—R. B., Metamoro, Mich.

Harold Bell Wright, the author, was born in Rome, N. Y., May 4, 1872. He studied two years in the preparatory department of Hiram College. In 1899 he married Frances E. Long, of Buffalo. From 1887 to 1892 he was a painter and decorator, and from the latter year until 1897 he engaged in painting landscapes. Wright entered the ministry in 1897, being pastor of the Christian Church in Pierce City, Mo. He later was pastor of churches of the same denomination in Pittsburg, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.; Lebanon, Mo., and Redlands, Cal. He retired from the ministry in 1908. He is the author of That Printer of Udell's, The Shepherd of the Hills, The Calling of Dan Matthews, The Uncrowned King, and The Winning of Barbara Worth.

THE WORD "PINK"

Please give some information about the word "pink." — C. B. W., Piney Flats, Tenn.

Pink, the transitive verb, means to puncture or to cut the edges of cloth in small scallops. The origin of the name of the flower is uncertain, but it is probably akin to the verb pink as if the edges were picked out. Pink, the adjective, is a very light red color, slightly inclining toward purple or a pale rose color. It is named from the garden pink.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H., Lewisville, Ind.—There are 72 locks in the Erie canal, ten of them being at Lockport.

L. W., Sherwood, Mich.—In Germany all children between the ages of 6 and 14 are compelled to attend school.

R. K., DuBois, Penn.—The state of Pennsylvania conducts a school of forestry at Mount Alto. It is open to citizens of the state only. You can obtain full information by writing there.

Mrs. E. C. Leonard, Thompson, Pa., has a copy of the book on Andersonville Prison for sale. Elery Potter, South Otselic, N. Y., and George Lintern, 458 S. Main street, Pittston, Penn., each have copies of the Nasby Letters for sale.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, March 9.

SENATE—Senator Fall, in a three hours' speech, arraigned the administration on account of its Mexican policy. Senator Shively, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee, defended the administration. Senator Fall charged that more than 100 Americans and other foreigners had been killed or outraged since the beginning of the Mexican revolution. The present administration of justice in the Porto Rican courts was denounced before the senate committee.

HOUSE—Chairman Ben Johnson, of the house district committee, speaking to a question of privilege, accused Washington citizens of organizing to oust him from the chairmanship. Chairman Clough of the Northern Pacific, urged the commerce committee to avoid hasty legislation for federal control of railroad securities. The insular affairs committee continued consideration of the Porto Rican government bill. Hearings were begun in the labor committee on the Palmer anti-child labor bill. The Alaska coal-leasing bill was reported by the public lands committee. The interstate trade commission bill was completed by the interstate commerce committee, which may report it Wednesday.

Tuesday, March 10.

SENATE—The conference report on the Alaskan railroad bill was agreed to. Senator John Walter Smith called up the district appropriation bill and then laid it aside temporarily until Wednesday. A large number of postmasters were confirmed, Samuel Untermyer again appearing before the banking committee on the stock exchange bill. Senator Tillman asked for an investigation of the charges that a coal trust discriminated against Charleston, S. C. Committee in charge of trust bills is hurrying consideration to bring about a speedy report to the senate.

HOUSE—Debate continued throughout the day on the agricultural appropriation bill. The judiciary committee dismissed the charges filed by Wade H. Cooper, a Washington banker, against Associate Justice Dan Thew Wright, of the district supreme court. The district committee failed to agree as to details incident to the reframing of the George taxation bill, and Representative Prouty was delegated to whip it into shape. Representative Prouty introduced a bill to create a commission of three senators and three representatives to investigate as to the fiscal relations of the district and federal governments. The interstate commerce committee reported the revised Sims bill providing for the repeal of the Panama canal exemption clause.

Wednesday, March 11.

SENATE—The district appropriation bill was under consideration practically all day. Foreign relations committee ordered favorable report on renewing general arbitration treaty with Paraguay. A large number of postoffice appointments were confirmed. Hearing on a resolution to investigate the cost of living in Washington was held before the labor committee.

HOUSE—Bills on the calendar were considered. The ways and means committee heard witnesses in favor of a bill by Mr. Underwood to impose prohibitive taxes on coupons given away with tobacco. The committee on public buildings and grounds heard testimony in support of the Dyer bill for an armory for the district national guard to cost $1,750,000.

Thursday, March 12.

SENATE—Passed a resolution by Senator Chamberlain calling on Ambassador Walter H. Page for an explanation of his Panama canal speech in London last night. Immigration committee agreed to report the Burnett bill favorably, including the literacy test. C. W. De Knight, a lawyer, told the lobby committee he had been paid by the Fore River Ship Building Co. to work for the Panama tolls exemption.

HOUSE—Debate on agricultural appropriation bill resumed. William J. Shroder, of Cincinnati, former United States attorney, characterized price fixing among corporations as an exercise of Socialistic power and a blow to the public. Rules committee authorized favorable report on Adamson resolution for a rule to consider Panama tolls exemption repeal immediately after disposition of the rivers and harbors bill. W. J. Hunt, Cleveland, and W. W. Crowley, Boston, opposed the La Follette seamen's bill.

Friday, March 13.

SENATE—James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie endowment, testified before the lobby committee. Senator Owen introduced a separate bill to repeal the Panama tolls exemption. Voted $300,000 for municipal hospital here to be named after Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire. Opposition to Hughes bill to restrict the sale of convict made goods developed at an interstate commerce committee hearing.

HOUSE—Debate on agricultural appropriation bill continued. Merfchant marine committee concluded hearings on La Follette seamen's bill. Foreign affairs committee again considered bill to enforce Canadian boundary fisheries treaty. Interstate and judiciary committees heard arguments in favor of manufacturers and wholesalers fixing retail prices. Falcon Joslyn, president of a railroad at Fairbanks, Alaska, told territories committee the Alaskan railroad tax law was virtually confiscatory. Lieutenant-Governor Ingalls, of Kansas, testified on rural credits before a sub-committee. Naval committee reported a bill to restore the grades of admiral and vice admiral with increase of pay.

Saturday, March 14.

SENATE—Not in session; meets Monday.

HOUSE—Debate on agricultural appropriation bill resumed. F. J. Lisman, New York banker, provisionally endorsed prior government approval of railroad securities before interstate commerce committee.

The most wonderful clock in the world is the one in St. Petersburg, which has 95 faces, faces 30 different points on the horizon, furnished daily almanac information, and tells the date according to four different calendars.

PILES Quickly Cured

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrapper.

We want every man and woman, suffering from the excruciating torture of piles to just send their name and address to us and get, by return mail, a free trial package of the most effective and positive cure ever known for this disease, Pyramid Pile Remedy.

The way to prove what this great remedy will do in your own case, is to just fill out free coupon and send to us and you will get, by return mail, a free sample of Pyramid Pile Remedy.

Then, after you have proven to yourself what it can do, you will go to the druggist and get a 50-cent box.

Don't undergo an operation. Operations are rarely a success and often lead to terrible consequences. Pyramid Pile Remedy reduces all inflammation, makes congestion, irritation, itching, sores and ulcers disappear—and the piles simply quit.

For sale at all drug stores at 50 cents a box.

Free Package Coupon

Fill out the blank lines below with your name and address, cut out coupon and mail to the PYRAMID DRUG CO., 302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich. A trial package of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy will then be sent you at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name ....

Street ....

City ....State ....

THE RANGER---TERROR OF OUTLAWS

FICTION has, in a way, mapped out the Texas Rangers as its claim. They have supplied the writers with an enormous quantity of jump-and-holler material. And out of the profits of the material marketed the writers have grown fat and prosperous and never get into rough clothes except when they have their pictures taken as "unconventional portraits." This is just before a new book is marketed.

In spite of their connection, or association, with summer reading matter, the Texas Rangers are a great body of men, having no match in their line of business except the Canadian Mounted Police. These Rangers are a state institution. They may be credited with having brought peace and civilization into corners of the big state which boasted that there was "no law, no God" in their section of the world. They have chased cattle thieves, pursued murderers, chased Mexican bandits into the secret places of the Staked Plains, put down mobs, punished lynchers, provided protection for settlers and helped to destroy the Texan reputation for over-readiness on the trigger.

The latest affair in which the rangers have been mixed is typical of their way of doing things. If they have a duty to perform, if they think there is one to be done, they do not sit down and discuss it, figure out what it will mean to them politically, wonder if it will keep them out late at nights, but they mount their horses and forthwith go about the business of discharging their duty. Mr. Bryan, it is to be understood, has had many admirers among the Rangers—Texas being for Bryan whenever Bryan asked. One may wonder if just now Secretary Bryan returns the admiration.

The Ingenious Squirrel

Indianapolis News.

YOU may have thought that the squirrel was just showing off when he walked the telephone cable all the length of the alley, and you may have classed him with the sort of foolish people who have walked wires over Niagara Falls. The fact was that the squirrel wanted his breakfast, and what was much more important, his wife wanted her breakfast. The snow was so deep that the squirrel would only have succeeded in burying himself if he had tried to walk through it and it was packed so tightly down next to the ground that he could not get to his storeroom at the foot of the tree. He could not telephone to the corner grocery because he had no telephone and he could not borrow from the neighbors because he had no neighbors. He could not fly and he could not beg loudly enough to be heard. It seemed to him that if he had been anything but a squirrel, there would have been somebody to help him, but as he was a squirrel, he had to help himself and he started bravely out to do it. He walked the slippery cable all the length of the alley and found some frozen bread in a garbage can conveniently near a telephone pole. Then he walked back again and carried his wife's breakfast to her.

It sounds so simple and it was so difficult. His feet were cold and so stiff that they skidded. He was a fat little squirrel, and every inch or so he slipped so far to one side or the other that he almost lost his balance. If it had not been for his tail he never could have made it. How that tail did work! Now, on this side, now on that, and new jerking steadily along straight above the wire. The poor tail was heavy with snow and ached with the unaccustomed exercise, but it went bravely on, balancing, correcting, catching, holding, and, indeed, fairly pushing the squirrel along the wire. The squirrel probably thought that the wire was there for no other purpose than to afford him a passage through the air and no doubt he had several things to say about the size of the wire and its slipery condition and the general lack of accommodation afforded by public service corporations, entirely forgetting that if the wire had not been there he and his wife would have had no breakfast and probably no lunch or dinner.

WEAK KIDNEYS

There are over one hundred diseases of the kidneys. Each disease requires special treatment, diet and hygiene. No one remedy can cure all these various diseases. Each case demands particular treatment, and that is why the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., has had such great success in curing kidney disease in its various phases.

The Physicians and Surgeons employed in this completely equipped Sanitarium are among the most experienced and skillful in the country, men who have made these diseases their life study, and whose highest ambition is to excel in their treatment. How well they have succeeded may be judged from the fact that their practice embraces cases from every state and territory of the Union, as well as from foreign lands. Many thousands are annually treated either through correspondence or at this Institution, founded by Dr. R. V. Pierce many years ago. It's an old adage that "Experience makes perfect," and the skilled specialist in this field of practice cures thousands of cases which have been abandoned as incurable by general practitioners.

A chemical and microscopical test of the water from the human body will tell whether the kidneys are in good health or not. These tests of health are conducted by expert physicians and chemists every day at this Institution. Such examinations are made without charge. All you have to do is to send a sample by express to the Invalids' Hotel, at the same time write a letter and you will promptly receive the result of the analysis and this absolutely *without charge*.

Stone in the bladder is cured without the use of the knife. So are rupture and false rupture cured without the use of dangerous anæsthetics and without pain. In these cases the saving in time is also of importance, patients are not confined to their bed for ten or twenty days but make a satisfactory recovery and return home in a week or ten days. Send for free booklet on any one of these diseases. These booklets also contain testimonials of thousands of cases permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's improved methods.

One of the most wonderful electrical appliances is the X-ray used at the Institute which may be used both in the treatment of various diseases and in the diagnosis of many obscure conditions. With its aid the interior of the human body is no longer the sealed book it has been heretofore. Abnormal states of the bones, gall stones, stone in the bladder or in the kidneys, are shown plainly by what are known as X-ray photographs. Internal tumors, and the enlargement of the deep-seated organs, are also discovered by this means and in the diagnosis of tuberculosis of the lungs this agent has proven a most valuable aid. When applied to some of the less fatal chronic ailments of germ origin it has proven very effective as a curative agent.

Another interesting proceeding is the violet-ray treatment produced by concentrating the violet or chemical rays from an arc light with a specially prepared carbon upon any portion of the body that may be the seat of pain. Sufferers from neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, strains, sprains, also from those obscure exhausting pains (the origin of which cannot at times be accurately determined) frequently find immediate relief from a single treatment and usually with a little persistence in the use of this aid, comfortable health or perfect recovery is obtained.

The incandescent light bath, consisting of a cabinet in which the patient is bathed in the combined rays of many electric light globes, has produced really wonderful results in diabetes, sciatica, rheumatism, obesity, anæmia, and some forms of kidney and heart trouble. It has also proven valuable in chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma and various skin diseases. As a general hygienic measure its efficiency can scarcely be over-estimated.

Those who have been patients at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., highly commend this wonderfully equipped Sanitarium, where the above mentioned electric machines, high-frequency current, and other most modern and up-to-date apparatus are used for the cure of chronic diseases. The treatment of the chronic diseases that are peculiar to women have for many years been a large factor in the cures affected at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This remedial home as established by Dr. Pierce is supplied with every known apparatus and means of cure, for its aim is to avoid surgical operations whenever possible.

Great care is exercised not to over encourage those who consult the specialists of this institution that no false hopes may be raised.

Many thousands are annually treated both through correspondence and at this Institute. Every one consulting by letter or in person receives the most careful and considerate attention. All communications are treated as strictly confidential.

No charge whatever is made for consultation.

Write the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, at Buffalo, N. Y.

When the Piano Was New

In some delightful letters compiled by Mrs. Emily Ford Skeel giving simple annals of every day in the United States in 1824 we read: "Harriet's piano arrived in good order, and those who are Judges pronounce it a fine instrument. Martha is playing on it at this very moment, so sweetly that I can hardly sit still and write. Mr. S. and Eliza and all the family, including little black Ellen are standing round enraptured. Harriet took her first lesson today."

Later we read that Harriet "is drilling at her music. She plays six tunes very Comfortably."

Later a "feast of grapes" is described. "The Company was brilliant and the whole scene splendid beyond anything of the kind ever exhibited in the city before. Every room was lighted and filled with company, and refreshments of every kind were presented.

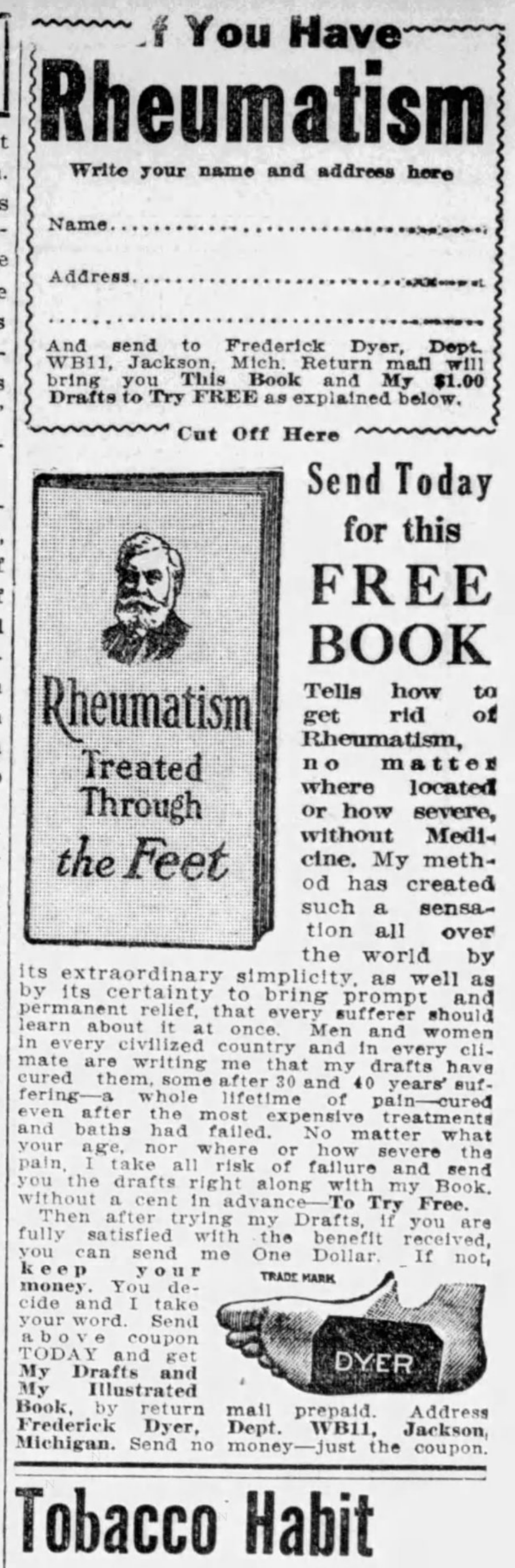
"Eleven courses were carried round on waiters, but the last exceeded all the rest. Grapes laid on waiters and heaped very high, exquisitely beautiful and so fragrant that the air was perfumed. These were carried round three times. The last time a new kind of grape was presented, said to be the growth of our own climate improved by cultivation. They were highly flavored and cristeand on the spot the La faette grape. After our departure there was an elegant display of fruit and every kind of Confectionary, but we were glad to retire from this scene of brilliant Confusion to still and quiet life. I retired to rest with Agnes' prayer in my mind—'give me neither poverty nor riches'—and grateful that Providence had placed us in so humble a situation that it was neither expected nor desired that we should entertain in that stile."

Who were the givers of this splendid entertainment at New Haven, Conn., the world cares nothing today, but reads with keen pleasure the simple letters from the wife of Noah Webster to her husband. It may be remarked that the great dictionary was not yet published, which excuses the good lady's eccentricities of spelling.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE SUCCESS

Duke of Abruzzi Presides Over Warship Experiments.

Augusta, Sicily, March 14.—It is announced that the tests in wireless telephony made during the last week between warships of the Italian fleet by William Marconi, on board the battleship Reina Elena, flagship of the Duke of the Abruzzi, were entirely successful. The Duke of the Abruzzi presided over the experiments and expressed his admiration of the results obtained.



If You Have Rheumatism
Write your name and address here

Name..............................

Address..............................

....

And send to Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB11, Jackson, Mich. Return mail will bring you This Book and My $1.00 Drafts to Try FREE as explained below.

Cut Off Here

Send Today for this FREE BOOK

Tells how to get rid of Rheumatism, no matter where located or how severe, without Medicine. My method has created such a sensation all over the world by its extraordinary simplicity, as well as by its certainty to bring prompt and permanent relief, that every sufferer should learn about it at once. Men and women in every civilized country and in every climate are writing me that my drafts have cured them, some after 30 and 40 years' suffering—a whole lifetime of pain—cured even after the most expensive treatments and baths had failed. No matter what your age, nor where or how severe the pain, I take all risk of failure and send you the drafts right along with my Book, without a cent in advance—To Try Free.

Then after trying my Drafts, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide and I take your word. Send above coupon TODAY and get My Drafts and My Illustrated Book, by return mail prepaid. Address Frederick Dyer, Dept. WB11, Jackson, Michigan. Send no money—just the coupon.

Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered

A New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 534 Sixth Ave., P-490, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

CONVULSIONS

Convulsions, nervous falling spells and spasms promptly relieved by my special treatment. Testimonials on file from cases afflicted since childhood, in which my remedies were successful. Enclose this in your letter for Free Trial Bottle. I pay expressage. Give age and full particulars. Dr. F. Harvey Roof, Dept. 1100, Station N, New York, N. Y.

CORNS My treatment a god-send to suffering humanity, the most advanced method known to medical science. Write for circular at once. MILLIGAN, THE CORN CURE MAN, BOX 1048, CLAYSVILLE, PA.

FAT is Danger

SHOWING REDUCTION OF 98 POUNDS.

Mrs. J. H. Wooldridge writes: *"My figure and appearance wonderfully improved; have lost 98 lbs."* 1000 other testimonials, men & women, will be given you; investigate for yourself. Let me send you my PROOF TREATMENT FREE if you wish to reduce 3 to 7 pounds weekly, improve health and add years to life. I will also send free BOOK of VALUABLE ADVICE—Costs absolutely nothing. Write to-day. I will send all FREE, sealed, postpaid. Address: DR. BRADFORD, E 11 Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d St., New York. *(Licensed physician by the State of New York.)*

FOR WOMEN
14 Million Women Use It!
X-Ray View Showing Belt in Position.

DR. YOUNG'S E.Z. SANITARY BELT

Special Price Complete 50c

Now Sent Direct Prepaid! Now, for the first time, we offer to send direct by mail, Dr. Young's famous E. Z. Sanitary Belt. This remarkable, patented belt for holding women's sanitary napkins in position, is known the world over. It is positively the only belt that can be worn next to the body. No other sanitary belt is as light, as comfortable, as convenient and as sanitary as Dr. Young's. Now, we offer to send it direct by mail prepaid, for only 50c. 6 for $2.50. Order this bargain now!

A Wonderful Convenience for Women! Dr. Young's E. Z. Sanitary Belt is a wonderful help to womankind. It relieves you of all the trouble of soiled clothing, etc., during periods. Think of what this means, madam! No more disagreeable periods! No more soiled clothing! Everything clean and sanitary when you wear the E. Z. Belt.

When ordering state size of skirt band in inches.

Very Well Made

Dr. Young's E. Z. Sanitary Belt is made of very fine surgical webbing and automatically adjusts itself to the movement of the body. It is very light and comfortable. Very durable. No buttons or buckles. Fits body smoothly. Sent *complete* with full directions, prepaid, for only 50c. Think of it! Only 50c for this wonderful sanitary belt. 6 for $2.50. Order today, now.

Dr. Young's Sanitary Apron 50c

We are also distributors of Dr. Young's Sanitary Aprons for women. These aprons are made of the finest rubberized cloth. Large, full size. Sewed very neatly. Very light. Prevents soiling of clothing. Convenient when you wear thin dresses. Sent complete, prepaid for 50c each. 6 for $2.50. Order 5 for your friends and *get yours free*.

Money Back If Not Satisfied

Send us your order today. We positively guarantee satisfaction. If you are not absolutely satisfied with your purchase we will cheerfully refund your money. In ordering Dr. Young's Sanitary Belt please state size of skirt band in inches. We have all sizes, 22 inches to 40 inches. Just give size and we will send belts anywhere, prepaid by return mail. Don't delay order now. Address

WOMEN'S SUPPLY HOUSE
320 S. Wabash Ave., Dept. 27 Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED: We can use a reliable woman in every town to act as selling agent. Very easy and profitable work. Belts and Aprons sell on sight. Write today for particulars

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

Hartman Will Trust You
Requires No References
Asks No Advance Payment

No. 7D286—Refrigerator. A Model, Sanitary Refrigerator. Gray Enamel Exterior. White Enamel Interior. Easily kept clean. Rounded corners, lift out ice chamber, splendid drain, best cooling radiation. Best hard wood veneers, trimmed with nickel. Guaranteed. 48 ins. high, 24 ins. wide, 16 ins. deep. Holds 65 lbs. ice. Price only.. $12.75 $1 Per Month

Remarkable Bargain Sale. Now is the time to furnish—to get the rug, rocker, refrigerator or any of those other home-furnishings you've been needing so long. Never has this great House of Hartman, or any one else been able to equal these truly remarkable values. The importance of this great Price-Smashing Sale of Guaranteed, Dependable Quality Home Furnishings, cannot be over estimated.

No. OE444—Go-Cart. New, one motion Collapsible Go-Cart. Instantaneous motion, easily folds as shown. All steel construction covered with Imperial leather. Has three bow hood—1-2 in. rubber tires. A remarkable bargain $4.95 50c Monthly

No. 3F714—Complete Bed Outfit Bargain. Massive iron bed, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 40 lb. elastic top fibre filled mattress, durable ticking, and all angle iron springs—spiral spring supports. Bed has 1 1-8 in. continuous posts and heavy fillers. White or pea green enamel or Vernis Martin Price.. $8.75 75c Per Month

Your Credit Is Good. Not only the necessities of home-furnishing, but the comforts and even luxuries, have been brought within the reach of everyone by the remarkably low prices and most liberal Easy Payment Plan offered by the famous House of Hartman. Send today for the Big, Special, Free Hartman Credit Bargain Book. Shows everything in color, patterns and designs photographed from originals. Like bringing into your own home a stock of home-furnishings, many times the size of the largest city store. Hartman says: "I will trust you—just as I am trusting over a million others."

No. 5F466—Stunning Colonial Library Table. Select hardwood finished—American quarter-sawed oak. Substantial construction. Expertly finished. High gloss—hand rubbed. 28x42 top. Big roomy drawer. Artistically shaped feet.... $7.65 75c Per Month

No. XOE712—Warswick Brussels Rug Bargain. Exceedingly effective 9x12, semi-oriental medallion design, red center. Made of closely woven worsted yarn, fast colors; combination colorings, green, red and tan, fully guaranteed Price.. $9.75 75c Per Month

Makes Easiest Terms. No references are asked—no embarrassment. No extra charges, no mortgage, no interest to pay—no security. Hartman modern credit system is free from ALL objectionable features. With long-time credit so easy to get there is no reason to live in a meagerly furnished home. *During this big sale you can order these special advertised bargains without advance payment.*

30 Days' Free Examination. At the end of a month return anything you do not find satisfactory. Hartman refunds your money—including freight. Get Big Free Book.

No. 7F460—Ball Bearing Washer Bargain. Tub 8 shirt capacity, bottom and sides corrugated, made of selected cypress, known to withstand effect of lye, soap and acids. Heavily varnished. Lid has detachable hinges, easily removed. Tub supported on heavy legs strongly braced. Improved wringer attachment securely fastened. Ball-bearing connections makes the work so easy that it is a pleasure to wash with this machine. Four-pronged dasher, large and strong, cannot split or crack.. $5.75 50c Per Month

HARTMAN Furniture and Carpet Company
3914 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1D332—Rocker Bargain. Large, comfortable rocker, select hardwood finished American quarter-sawed oak, upholstered Imperial leather. Strongly built, carvings unusually deep and beautiful. Back tufted—ruffled around edge. Seat set over full spring construction, handsome ruffled front $3.65 50c Per Month

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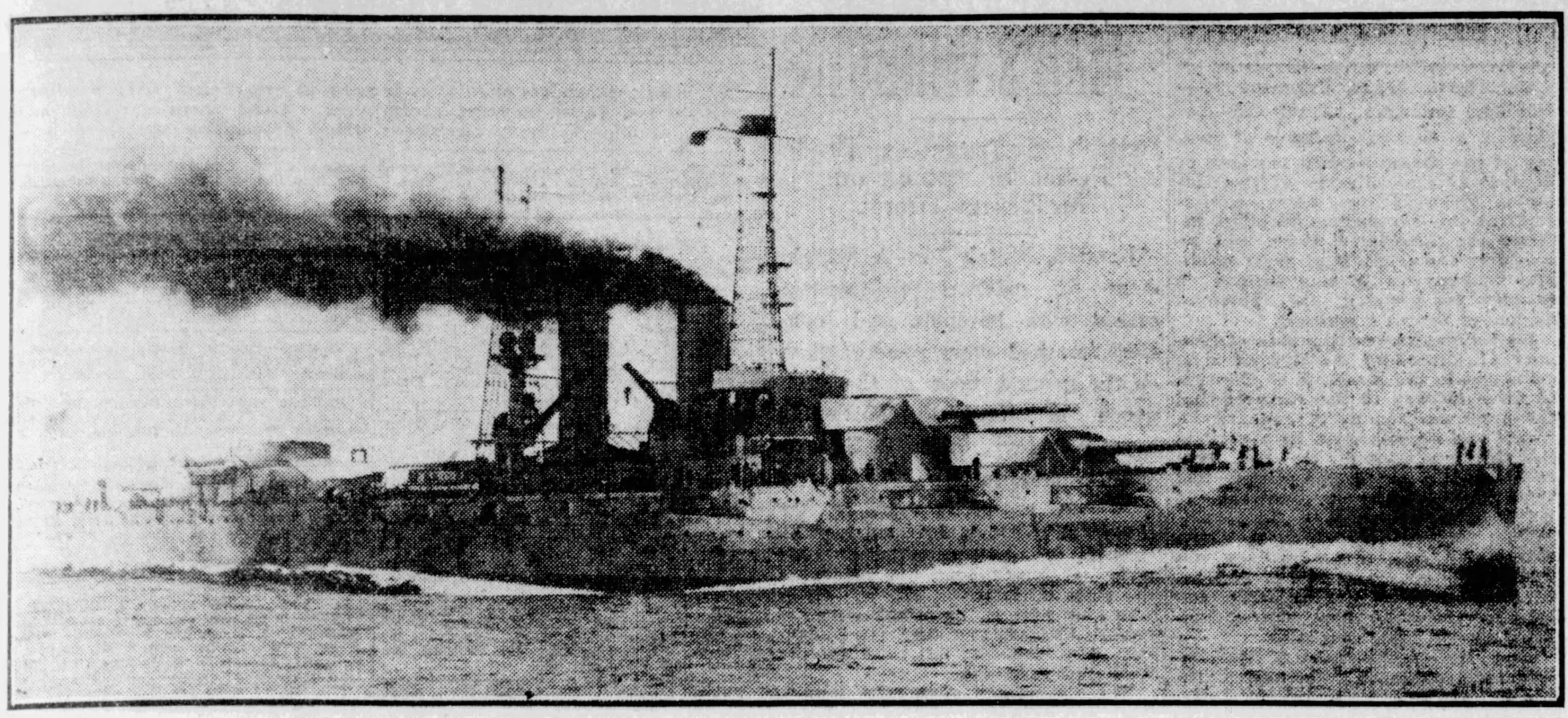
HARTMAN'S Legal Guarantee. We Unreservedly Guarantee every article sold by us to be exactly as described in our catalog. We Guarantee our prices to be lower than those of any other concern for goods of equal quality. We Guarantee to ship each and every article on approval, and if within 30 days from receipt of the goods anything is not perfectly satisfactory, FOR ANY REASON WHATEVER, we will accept their return and when the goods are returned to us, we will refund all moneys paid on them including payment of freight charges both ways.

WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP, TEXAS, READY FOR FIGHT



NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 12.—All ready for "fight or frolic," the giant superdreadnought Texas, most powerful battleship afloat in the world, today left the yards of her builders here, the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., for the Norfolk navy yard, distant only a few miles, there to be turned over to Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the Norfolk station.

The vessel's officers and crew had been assembled, so that she was ready to be placed officially in commission immediately after being turned over by the builders to the authorized government representatives.

This monster of the sea carries as its principal fighting equipment a battery of 10 14-inch guns, being the first warship in the world to be fitted out with guns of such large calibre; and in addition has in its main battery 21 five-inch guns. Since the 14-inch guns were placed on the Texas, a Japanese battleship has been equipped with similar sized ones, although 13.5-inch guns are the largest which have yet been placed on any British dreadnought. The big guns on the Texas are arranged in five turrets, all on a central line from stem to stern, and are so placed that they can be fired over each other.

In length the fighter is 573 feet with a beam 95 feet 2 1-2 inches, so that in passing through the Panama canal locks she would have almost 15 feet to spare. Her armor belt is 11 inches thick. Twin screw vertical, triple expansion engines send the steel plated terror sizzling through the seas.

EXPERTS DISCUSS POWER OF UNIONS

Labor Said to Have Replaced Capital in Influence Over Government.

New York, March 13.—Investment, in its issue of March 10, publishes a symposium of views of leaders in the financial world and in labor unions discussing the power of the two factions in the commercial and political affairs of the nation.

The symposium shows that there has been a gradual change of influence in the governmental affairs and, through the government, in corporate affairs, by which the leaders of the labor unions are assuming the power which once was held by the chiefs in the financial world.

A large part of the symposium is directed to explaining the effect which this change will have in the affairs of the investors, and the views of both the capitalists and the labor leaders towards the investors are explained.

Growth of Labor's Powers.

Edward S. Avery, president of the Van Dyck estate, is one of the contributors to the symposium.

"Through Mr. Gompers and his associates," he says, "labor has for a decade exerted an ever increasing influence on the national government, which was wrested little by little from the financiers.

"Finally the financiers lost the federal government to the labor leaders, when labor's choice for President, Mr. Wilson, was elected to office, and their representatives and senators controlled congress.

"The government's obedience to the unions was shown in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law against many large railways and industrial corporations which had opposed labor unionism. Its leaders seemed determined to break up any corporation which is powerful enough to maintain an open shop.

"Another indication of labor's control of the government was seen in the passage of the Erdman act and the new tariff law."

Explains Gains and Losses.

Mr. Avery explains the result of this change, saying:

"The nation has benefited through labor in so far as a large portion of the population is living under better conditions. and it has suffered through an increase in the cost of living, resulting from higher prices for transportation and manufactured products, which became necessary to cover increased wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions for the laborers.

"National prosperity through a government just to all is the price demanded of those who would rule a republic. This is a law of nature jealously enforced by the Creator of all men, who will punish violators in accordance with the enormity of their offenses. The financiers sinned against this law and were punished. Punishment will be meted out to the labor leaders if they should attempt to rule the nation and through it the corporations selfishly and arrogantly. This fact is recognized by organized labor."

Perkins Urges Co-operation.

George W. Perkins makes a plea for co-operation between the employer and employe, saying the basis of wages of each employe should be his fair proportion of what is made in the business of which he is a part. To gain this co-operation, he says, there must be a showdown as to what the business is doing; there must be publicity and frankness, to the end that the labor part of the concern may know what the capital is doing and making.

"If this organization of men, brain workers and hand workers," he continues, "should develop so high a type of efficiency that their efforts produce more profits for the concern than is necessary to meet all obligations, such profits would naturally go to the common stockholders; and at this point the organization of men who carry on the business should share with the common stockholders this extra profit earned."

Profit sharing, Mr. Perkins says, should not be bonus giving. It should not only give more equitable compensation but should provide a means of saving which "would mean many men having many dollars saved and to their credit, in place of three or four men in the same business having many dollars to their credit."

Mitchell Gives Labor's Views.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, denies organized labor controls the government, but he says it does exert greater influence on government affairs than ever before. Part of this is the result, he says, of the special training in the principles of self government which they receive in labor unions. These unions, he adds, are democracies of the highest type, in which the majority rules. Decisions by the unions, he declares, are as efficient as would be court decisions.

Legitimate investors and fair employers, Mr. Mitchell says, have nothing to fear from organized labor. "Workmen receive their wages from the net earnings of industrial enterprises," he continues; "therefore, the workingman is vitally interested in the successful and profitable conduct of industry. If industry is not prosperous and profitable, labor must suffer either from low wages or unemployment."

Mr. Mitchell says the greatest peril to the investor lies in overcapitalization and the sale of worthless stocks by financial manipulators.

It was suggested to Mr. Mitchell that many investors are frightened by the increasing power of the labor unions and that many seem to have in their minds the troubles at Lawrence, Paterson and other places.

"The labor troubles at Paterson, Lawrence, McKee's Rocks, and some other places," he replied, "were not the result of organization among workmen; they were caused by the absence not the presence, of trade unions. If the employers at these places had permitted their employes to become members of the bona fide trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, if they had recognized such unions—as many enlightened employers do—all the questions in dispute would likely have been adjusted without any stoppage of work."

WILLS $2,500 FOR SUFFRAGE

Son of Briton Who Angered Women Aids Their Cause.

London, March 13. — Edward Wright, eldest son of Sir Almroth Wright, whose book, The Unexpurgated Case Against Woman Suffrage, incensed suffragists, bequeathed $2,500 to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. He died this week and his will was revealed yesterday.

SAW DEATH APPROACHING

So Man Picked Out Spot Where He'd Be Buried.

Grove City, Pa., March 16.—Predicting that he would be dead within 24 hours and pointing out to the sexton of the Grove City Cemetery where he wanted to be buried, M. K. Vogan, aged 36, of Erie, Pa., dropped dead late yesterday 10 minutes after he left the cemetery. Vogan, a former resident of Grove City, had visited the grave of his daughter. He fell dead of heart failure within 500 yards of the cemetery.

KANSAS NEAREST TO IDEAL STATE

Excels All Others in Per Capita Wealth and Fewness of Rich Citizens.

Topeka, Kan., March 13.—Kansas believes it has come nearer being the ideal state from an economic standpoint than any state in the country. It has a greater per capita wealth than any other state and has fewer rich men than almost any other state. It is probable the millionaires of Kansas could be counted on the fingers of both hands. There are many men and women of considerable wealth, but not a single "swollen fortune." There are many thousands of men and women in comfortable circumstances.

Kansas raises its taxes for the support of the state, counties, cities, townships and school districts on a basis of $11.32.40 for every man, woman and child in the state. That is the actual assessed value per capita for all property in Kansas. The corporations pay taxes on capital stock, but there is no assessment on the municipal bonds issued in Kansas and held by the residents of the state. So, adding the valuation of the non-taxable bonds held by residents to the assessed valuation, it gives Kansas an actual per capita wealth of $1,743 for every man, woman and child.

Buys Many Autos.

Just to prove that Kansas is no stingy state the records of the motor car registration department show that during January, 1914, the state spent $14,328 every business day of the month for new motor cars and $2,820 every business day for second hand motor cars. The value of the new cars is estimated to be on an average $1,000 each and the old ones $500 each. There are almost 36,000 cars in Kansas, one for each 48 persons.

Kansas had an inheritance tax law for four years, but it was repealed by the 1913 legislature. During the period the law was in force it was found only three-tenths of one per cent of those who died left estates worth more than $50,000 and less than 10 per cent of the deaths were of the owners of estates valued at more than $5,000. Here is a fine economic condition of which Kansas is proud. It has a per capita wealth of $1,743 and only 10 per cent of her population may be said to have more than their rightful share of the per capita wealth.

Tax Board Makes Tables.

The state tax commission has just been tabulating the records of the four years of the inheritance tax law to see just what the financial condition of those who died within the state was at the time of death. During the four years there were a few over 68,000 deaths in the state of persons owning property. Under the law every estate had to make a report showing the value of the property and the value of each distributive share, so the commission has definte figures on every estate.

Three-tenths of 1 per cent of the estates were valued at $50,000 or more, and 1 1-2 per cent of the estates had an appraised value of $25,000 and less than $50,000. Only 5 1-2 per cent had property worth over $5,000 and less than $25,000, and a total of 10 per cent had property of around $5,000 and more than $2,000.

Rich Men's Estates Small.

During the period two men supposed to be the wealthiest or among the wealthiest men of Kansas died and several others known to be of considerable wealth passed away. There was one estate exceeding $1,000,000 in value and the other estates of rich men were much less than that.

Under the inheritance tax law all shares in estates of $5,000 or over were taxed under the law. There were only 7,403 estates where the distributive shares exceeded this amount and were subject to the tax. There were 225 estates with a valuation of $50,000 or more, 962 with a valuation of between $25,000 and $50,000, and 2,888 valued from $5,000 to $25,000 out of the estates of the 68,000 persons who died during the four years.

U. S. CITIZEN IS KILLED

Men Said to Be Mexicans Slay Postmaster.

San Diego, March 16.—Bitter feeling, caused by the killing Saturday night of Frank V. Johnston, postmaster at Tecate, near the Mexican border and the burning of the United States customs office and postoffice by bandits, continued today.

Secretary of State Bryan and Governor Hiram W. Johnson, of California, have been asked by relatives of the dead man to make an investigation of the affair. According to information received here, three bandits said to be Mexicans, shot Johnston through the heart when he refused to give them the combination of his safe.

A posse is in pursuit of the mrauders.

Manufactured by the Farmer

EXPORTS from the United States in 1913 amounted to $2,484,000,000. Of this amount, the principal agricultural products made up $924,200,000. The different products compare with the two preceding years as follows:

	1913	1912	1911
Cotton	$575,088,000	$622,758,000	$516,719,000
Cotton oil	17,816,000	21,674,000	21,694.000
Breadstuffs	191,477,000	149,815,000	122,838,000
Meat and dairy prod.	138,924,000	123,244,000	136,630,000
Livestock	895,000	3,553,000	14,290,000
Total	$924,200,000	$921,044,000	$812,171,000

"Breadstuffs" does not include rice, buckwheat and some minor commodities. The figures are for the principal customs districts, and estimated by the Department of Commerce to comprise 69 per cent of the total exports of these commodities.

Notwithstanding our enormous domestic consumption, wheat and wheat flour contributed $151,000,000 of this amount. This was sold in the markets of the world.

Pork and pork products comprise one-eighth of the agricultural products. It would seem as if this fact should stimulate the industry, and on every farm make two pigs root where not even one roots now. It is a wise farmer who goes into the manufacturing business—manufacturing his produce into a finished product. And, for this purpose, the pig is one of the best mills the farmer can install.

Mail This $1.00 Coupon

to Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. W B 12, Jackson, Mich., with these lines plainly filled in:

Name..................................

Address...............................

....

This coupon is good for a $1 Treatment.

TO TRY FREE, as explained below

IF YOU HAVE PILES

send us the above coupon today. Return mail will bring you, prepaid, and in plain wrapper, a full $1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's great 3-fold Absorption Cure for Piles, Ulcers, Fissure, Tumors, Constipation, etc. On FREE TRIAL. Give this treatment a thorough test. Then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, if you are convinced of your certain and speedy cure, you can send us One Dollar. If not, tell us so, and the treatment costs you nothing. You decide. You will realize that nothing but a treatment which brings prompt and lasting relief would stand such an offer as this. Then send the coupon in at once and stop the progress of this dreadful disease while you can, as many thousands of others have done. Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., WB12, Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Write today.

LET ME REMOVE YOUR GOITRE

$2.50 TEST TREATMENT FREE

Don't suffer and be disfigured with "Big Neck." Don't give up hope because other physicians or remedies have failed you. I am curing hundreds of old chronic cases that had resisted all other remedies. My patients everywhere are reporting cures.

You may try one $2.50 treatment of my remarkable discovery at my expense. It's absolutely FREE — in plain package—send no money. You will be surprised at how quickly my treatment reduces the size of the goitre and relieves choking and other disagreeable symptoms. It is effective from the first trial. No interference with your work, no danger of any kind, no obligation. Send at once.

$2.50 TREATMENT FREE

Fill out and mail this coupon to DR. W. T. BOBO, 658 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich., and get one $2.50 Treatment FREE by mail.

Age? ....How old is goitre?............yrs.

Nervous?............Hands tremble?............

Do eyes bulge?............Does heart beat too rapidly?............Health?............

Name............................

Address............................

DROPSY treated one week free. Short breathing relieved in few hours; swelling, water, uric acid removed in few days; corrects liver, kidneys, and heart. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Collum Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F, Atlanta, Ga.

Stop Using a Truss

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the parts securely in place. No straps or buckles attached—no obnoxious springs. Cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases cured. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We prove it by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely free. Write today. PLAPAO CO., Block 1206 St. Louis, Mo.

1,500 MAY HAVE DIED IN WAVE

Waterspouts in Sea of Azov Flood Coast for 500 Miles.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—Details of the hurricane which swept the province of Kaban, southern Russia, Saturday, were received here from Ekaterinodar. A northerly gale caused numerous waterspouts off the east coast of the Sea of Azov and the shore from Yoisk to the Strait of Kertsch, a distance of about 500 miles, was flooded and six village damaged.

One hundred and seventy-six construction employes on the Kuban railway were sleeping in a shed when awakened by the storm and fled to a train and endeavored to escape. Soon, however, the engine and cars were overturned by the rushing waters and swept away.

The hurricane raged for 10 hours. When it ceased the receding floods revealed scenes of great destruction. Eight miles of the railway embankment were in ruins. The wrecked train was covered with the bodies of dead workmen. Forty-eight of the 167 men finally got to shore on floating wreckage, but it is feared all the others were drowned.

Many courageous rescues of persons floating on wreckage on the sea have been reported. Many bodies have been washed ashore at various points. The meagre despatches received today reported that 1,500 lives had been lost as a result of the storm.

OLDEST ELK DIES AT 109

Owosso, Mich., March 14.—Daniel O'Connell, known during the last few years as the oldest living member of the fraternal organization of Elks, died at his home near here today. He was 109 years old. He was a member of the Owosso lodge of Elks.

St. Paul merchants recently bought 200,000 hats at one time.

Egypt in 1912 exported onions to the value of $1,920,257.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, March 16.—The local wheat market was slightly off at the opening this morning with Chicago inclined to be a little easier. Foreign cables were featureless and unchanged to ⅛ higher. World's shipments liberal with a good portion going to the United Kingdom. Russia shipping more freely. Domestic weather is generally clear with temperatures mild. Supplies sufficiently adjusted to give the market a firm undertone. Some complaint of drought is coming from the southwest. Openings were from ⅛ to ¼ down.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mar. 16.	Close Mar. 14.
Wheat—					
Cash	98¾	98½	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝
May	1.00¼	1.00¼	99⅞	99⅞	1.00⅜
July	90¾	90⅞	90½	90⅝	90⅞
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	65¾	65¾
May	69	69¾	69	69¼	69¼
July	69	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	40¾	40¾
May	42¾	42¾	42¾	42½	42½
July	42	42	42	42	41¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.35	8.37½
March	8.35	8.35	8.32½	8.32½	8.35
April	8.05	8.07½	8.05	8.07½	8.10
Oct.	8.05	8.05	8.02½	8.05	8.07½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	63	63
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.60	10.60
March	10.60	....	....	10.60	10.60
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	2.40	2.40
March	2.40	....	....	2.40	2.40
April	2.40	....	....	2.40	2.42
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	93⅜	93½	93	93¼	93⅜
July	88¾	88⅞	88¼	88¾	88¾
Sept.	87⅞	88⅜	87¾	88¼	87⅞
Corn—					
May	67⅞	68⅛	67½	67⅝	67¾
July	67½	67½	67¼	67⅜	67⅜
Sept.	66½	66½	66¼	66¼	66¼
Oats—					
May	39⅝	39¾	39⅜	39½	39¼
July	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39½	39½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	21.52	21.62	21.50	21.62	21.57
July	21.55	21.65	21.55	21.65	21.60
Lard—					
May	10.77	10.77	10.75	10.77	10.80
July	10.95	10.97	10.92	10.97	11.00
Ribs—					
May	11.50	11.55	11.47	11.52	11.52
July	11.57	11.65	11.57	11.62	11.62
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	91⅛	90¾
July	....	....	....	92½	92⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	92¼	91⅞
July	....	....	....	93⅛	92⅞

Cotton.

New York, March 16.—Cotton—Futures opened firm; March, 12.66c; May, 12.07c; July, 11.95c; August, 11.84c; October, 11.46c; December, 11.55c.

The cotton market was active at the opening today. First prices were generally 3 to 6 points higher on covering and fresh buying on the continued firmness in southern spot markets, and the nervousness of old crop shorts. Stop orders were uncovered on the advance, which carried old crop positions about 8 to 10 points net higher, while the new crop advanced 4 to 5 points over Saturday's close. The market was very steady during the early trading and held within a point or two of the best.

Realizing sent prices back to Saturday's closing figures on the active months, after the Liverpool close, but offerings were well taken and the market steadied around midday on renewed covering.

Trading was much less active during the early afternoon, but prices ruled steady with old crop months some 3 to 6 points net higher, while the new crop was 2 or 3 points net lower. Cotton futures closed steady; March, 12.70c; May, 12.10c; July, 11.92c; August, 11.77c; October, 11.40c. December, 11.46c. Spot quiet; middling, 13.25c; gulf, 13.50c.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; heavy steers, $8.75@9.00; fat steers, $8.50@8.75; fair steers, $5.40@7.25; heifers, $7.50@8.00; fat cows, $6.50@7.25; fair cows, $4.50@5.25; butcher bulls, $7.25@8.00; milch cows, $40@90. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market active; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.15@9.20; light Yorkers, $9.00@9.10; pigs, $8.80@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; market active; top sheep, $6.40; top lambs, $8.25. Calves—Receipts, 600; market steady; top, $11.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 54,000; slow; bulk of sales, $8.75@8.80; light, $8.60@8.85; mixed, $8.55@8.85; heavy, $8.40@8.82½; rough, $8.40@8.50; pigs, $7.20@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; steady; beeves, $7.20@9.70; Texas steers, $7.20@8.20; stockers and feeders, $5.60@8.15; cows and heifers, $3.75@8.55; calves, $7.00@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; firm; native, $4.80@6.30, yearlings, $5.80@7.00; lambs, native, $6.80@7.80.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100; prime steers, $8.75@9.00, shipping, $8.00@8.60; butchers, $6.75@8.25; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $3.75@7.50; bulls, $6.00@7.60; stockers and feeders, $5.75@7.25; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $65.00@90.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; $6.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; heavy and mixed, $9.20@9.25; Yorkers, $9.10@9.25; pigs, $9.00; roughs, $8.25@8.50; stags, $7.00@7.75; dairies, $9.00@9.25. Sheep—Receipts, 11,000. lambs, $5.50@8.05; yearlings, $5.50@7.15; wethers, $6.25@6.35; ewes, $3.00@6.00; sheep, mixed, $6.00@6.15.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 16.—Cattle receipts 1,032; market 15 to 25c lower. Veal calves receipts 450; market slow; good to choice, $10.00@10.50. Sheep and lambs receipts, 1,850; market steady; choice spring lambs, $7.65@7.85. Hogs receipts, 4,100; market 10c lower; heavies and mediums, $9.00; yorkers and light yorkers, $9.05; pigs, $8.75; roughs, $8.10; stags, $7.00.

New York Produce.

New York, March 16.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $4.70@4.90; winter straights, $4.35@4.50; winter patents, $4.50@4.90; spring clears, $4.20@4.35; extra No. 1 winter, $3.65@3.85; extra No. 2 winter, $3.45@3.60. Strength northwest imparted steadiness to wheat early; May, $1.01 9-16@1.01⅝. Pork, steady; mess, $23.00@23.50; family, $24.00@26.00; short clear, $20.25@22.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.70@10.80. Petroleum, steady; refined New York, bulk, $5.25; barrels, $8.75; cases, $11.25.

10 lbs. Granulated SUGAR 20c

best granulated cane—if added to your order for $5.00 worth of other groceries. Buy at wholesale direct from headquarters and save one-third. Send today for Walker's New Grocery Bargain List. Satisfaction or money back. Prompt shipments.

Wholesale Prices to You

Begin saving now on your biggest expense. Our new Cut Price Grocery List shows how. Many startling offers this month. Also 10,000 bargains in stylish clothing for men, women and children, furniture, carpet, rugs, stoves—everything. Take advantage of this great grocery offer. Don't delay. Write NOW.

W. & H. WALKER

117 Herr's Island Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Molasses, steady; New Orleans, open kettle, $35.00@55.00. Hay, steady; standard, $1.00@1.02½; No. 1, $1.05@1.07½; No. 2, 95@97½c; No. 3, 85@90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 31½@32½c; Central America, 31½c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 30c; seconds, 28@29c.

Raw sugar steady; molasses, 2.33c; centrifugal, 2.98c; refined quiet; cut loaf, 5.05c; crushed, 4.95c; mould A, 4.60c; cubes, 4.15c; XXXX powdered, 4.05c; powdered, 4.00; fine granulated, 3.90c; diamond A., 3.90c; confectioners' A, 3.80c; No. 1, 3.65c.

Butter barely steady; receipts, 6,900 tubs; creamery extras, 27½@28c. firsts, 25½@27c; seconds, 23@25c; extras held, 26½@27c; firsts, 24@26c; seconds, 21@23c; process, extras, 21@22c; factory, current make, firsts, 19½@20c; seconds, 18@18½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 16c. Cheese firm; receipts, 1,100 boxes; state, whole milk, fall and summer, specials, 18@18¾@19c; average fancy, 18@18½c; winter made, specials, 17¾@18c; average fancy, 17@17½c; Wisconsin, whole mil, daisies, 18@19c; twins and flats, 18½@19c; young Americas, 18½@18¾c; skims, 1½@14¾. Eggs weak, receipts, 13,800 cases; fresh gathered extras, 26c; extra firsts, 25½c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 23½@24c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, white, 27c; gathered whites, 26½@27c; hennery browns, 26c; mixed colors, 25@25½c. Dressed poultry easy; fresh killed western chickens, 15@25c; fowls, 14@18½c; turkeys, 18@25c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, March 16.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 30@30½c; prints, 31@31½c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 26½@27c; process, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25½@26c; fancy, dairy, 25½@26c; packing stock, No. 1, 17½@18c; No. 2, 16@16½c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy, 18@18½c; choice, 17@17½c; brick, fancy, 18½@19c; choice, 17½@18c; Swiss, fancy, open, 20½@21c; do. choice, 19½@20c; block Swiss, 19½@20c; limburger, fancy, 17½@18c; do. choice, 16½@17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 26c; do. seconds, 24c; duck eggs, 30c. Poultry—Chickens, alive, 17½@18½c; ducks, 20c. Potatoes—Best grades in car lots, 68c; jobbing, 70@75c; warehouse, 80c; new Bermudas, $2.75 bu.; Florida rose, $7.00 bbl.; sweets, Delaware, kiln dried in hampers, 80@90c. Apples—Baldwin, fancy cold storage, $5.50@6.00 bbl.; Ben Davis, $5.00@5.25; Greenings, $5.00@5.50; western, box, $2.00@3.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 16.—Butter, steady; creamery, 22@26@26½c. Eggs, lower; receipts, [illegible]96 cases; at mark, cases included, 19@20½c; ordinary firsts, 19½@20c; firsts, 20½c. Cheese, steady; daisies, 18½@18¾c; twins, 17¾@18c; Americas, 18¼@18½c; long horns, 17¾@18c. Potatoes, lower; receipts, 90 cars; Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, red, 60@65c; do., white, 62@67c. Poultry, alive, lower; springs, 16½c; fowls, 15c.

Cure Your Rheumatism

A Dollar Box of the World's Greatest Rheumatism and Gout Remedy Mailed

FREE ON TRIAL

If It Helps You, You Send Me the Dollar in 30 Days--If It Fails It Costs You Nothing. You Alone Shall Decide if the Remedy Has Earned the Dollar or Not.

Has Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing

"Gloria Tonic" Has Conquered the Demon Rheumatism in Thousands of Cases.

It is so absolutely harmless that no one need hesitate for a moment about giving it a trial.

The chief ingredients of "Gloria Tonic" are:

Stillingia, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Guaiac, Resin and Sarsaparilla.

Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

RHEUMATISM

(Acute)

Oh, THE TORTURE OF "JOINT PAINS," as acute rheumatism used to be called.

No torment this side of the infernal regions could be worse. When every movement of an arm, or a leg, or the head will send those intense shooting pains through the body and make one wish they had never been born. Of all the hopeless, forlorn and pitiable creatures on earth a sufferer from acute rheumatism is about the worst.

But, strange to say, one of the worst features of acute rheumatism is the fact that on some days you are practically free from pain. The bad feature of this lies in the fact that most people will stop taking treatment when the pain is no longer felt and thereby permit their systems to become weakened and susceptible to still worse and more malignant forms of rheumatism.

If you are subject to rheumatism in any form there is **ONLY ONE COURSE** for you to follow, and that is to take **GLORIA TONIC** until you can safely say that **EVERY TRACE** of this dread malady is **ENTIRELY ERADICATED** from your system. No remedy is surer—none quite as sure—as **GLORIA TONIC.**

Send the coupon now for the **DOLLAR BOX ON TRIAL.**

RHEUMATISM

(Chronic)

FOR THE SAKE OF HUMANITY, if you know any poor, miserable creature who was originally created as a man (or woman) and who now, through suffering and torment, has been **TWISTED INTO HELPLESSNESS—JOINTS SWOLLEN AND CREAKING—ENDS** of the **BONES ENLARGED,** and in **CONSTANT AGONY** of pain—I say, if you know of such a one take this page to him and beg him to send the coupon today for this $1.00 **PACKAGE** of **GLORIA TONIC FREE ON TRIAL.**

Perhaps destructive changes of the cartilages of the joints have made a cripple of him and he is resigned and hopeless, expecting nothing else but that he will have to go through life on crutches. Tell him there is still a chance for him. **CHEER HIM** with the news of the **CURES** that are told about on this page. Women are more liable to chronic rheumatism than men and a crippled woman is probably the most miserable of human beings.

I Cured Myself First, Then My Friends and Acquaintances, and Now I Offer Any Suffering Reader of this Paper a Regular One Dollar Box

FREE on TRIAL

JOHN A. SMITH

Proprietor of "GLORIA TONIC," the Standard Rheumatism and Gout Remedy of the World.

All Sufferers from this dread Malady, **Rheumatism,** at once appreciate the spirit of this offer. If **you** had suffered for a period of years as you are probably suffering now, and after you had tried everything under the sun without relief, then if you happened accidentally to stumble across an **absolute** and **sure cure**—wouldn't **you** want to show your joy and thankfulness by telling other sufferers about it? And wouldn't you welcome a chance to say to all men and women, "Come, brother—come all—throw away the crutches, straighten out the tired muscles, rest that poor aching back and join this thankful procession of the sound and well?" Of course you would. And that is exactly what my remedy has done in thousands of cases. Send me the coupon attached, and if you will take my remedy the way any remedy for a chronic disease should be taken, I believe I will make you a well and happy person. Send me the coupon to the right and I will do exactly as I agree.

JOHN A. SMITH.

A Few of the Many Thousands Who Write They Were Cured by My Home Treatment:

Cured 14 Years Ago— No Rheumatism Since

Was a Total Cripple for 2 Years—and Doctors Couldn't Cure.

Waterloo, Wis., Feb. 3, 1913.

Mr. John A. Smith:

If you will look back in your correspondence you will see that a Geo. Schmidt, of Watertown, Wis., bought a number of boxes of "Gloria Tonic" from you. This was about 1898 or 1899. I was a total cripple for two years. I doctored with all the doctors in Watertown, and they told my father I could not be cured. One day my cousin came to see me and she told me your tablets cured her, and begged me to try them, which I did. After taking about a dozen boxes I was cured. I have been a well man ever since. If it had not been for your tablets I would have been in my grave, and every word I have written you is true, and if you wish I can make a sworn statement of this for you. I have been living in Waterloo for ten years now, and have had a lot of people ask me about your tablets. I always praised them and begged the parties to try them. Very truly yours,

GEORGE SCHMIDT.

Six Boxes Cured of Sciatic Rheumatism

Wilton, N. D., Aug. 17th, 1913.

Mr. John A. Smith:

Dear Friend, if I may have the privilege to call you my friend, for they say a friend in need is a friend indeed and that is the way I feel towards you. Eight years ago I suffered with sciatic rheumatism for eight months of untold suffering without any relief only as I took electric treatments and that only lasted about one hour. I doctored with seven different doctors and none of them could do me any good, and said the only help I could get was to go to the Hot Springs, and they doubted if I could be cured there. A brother-in-law in Milwaukee wrote me and advised me to try your remedy, so I did and after taking six boxes I was entirely cured and have not had any symptoms since. I have sent several others to you since and they were cured also and I recommend it to all. You may use this statement if you choose. Very truly yours, J. H. STRAW, Clerk at Wilton Hotel.

Was Helpless Before Taking "Gloria Tonic"

West Leesport, Pa., Apr. 29, 1913.

Mr. John A. Smith:

I would have answered your letter sooner, but waited to see if I would have a return of the rheumatism. I had been so helpless that I had to be assisted up and down stairs on an invalid chair, also in and out of bed. I got several boxes of your "Gloria Tonic" and after taking same I can safely say that it has entirely cured me of the rheumatism, for which the "Gloria Tonic" is recommended.

Six or seven years ago my husband, Mr. Augustus Hitner, had been a great sufferer with rheumatism for one year. He tried every remedy that he was told of, but nothing helped him. One day I saw an advertisement in the German Adler, printed in Reading, Pa., about the "Gloria Tonic" for rheumatism. I told my husband about it and said I would send for a trial which was sent to us. After taking the trial he felt that it would help him, so we sent for two boxes of the "Gloria Tonic," of which he took but one box and the half of the other and he was entirely cured. He was unable to do very little work that whole year, but he has never felt the least rheumatic pain since. He is in his 78th year and walks two miles back and forth to work every day. Now, you are at liberty to use these testimonials if you think they are of any benefit to you, and may God spare you many more years to come and help poor suffering people out of their pain. Very truly yours,

MRS. MARY A. HITNER.

Coupon for a $1.00 Box of "Gloria Tonic" on Trial

JOHN A. SMITH

6705 Smith Bldg., MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

I am a sufferer from rheumatism and want to be cured. If you will send me a $1.00 box of "Gloria Tonic" on trial I will use it and send you the $1.00 if I am benefited. If I am not cured or benefited I pay nothing.

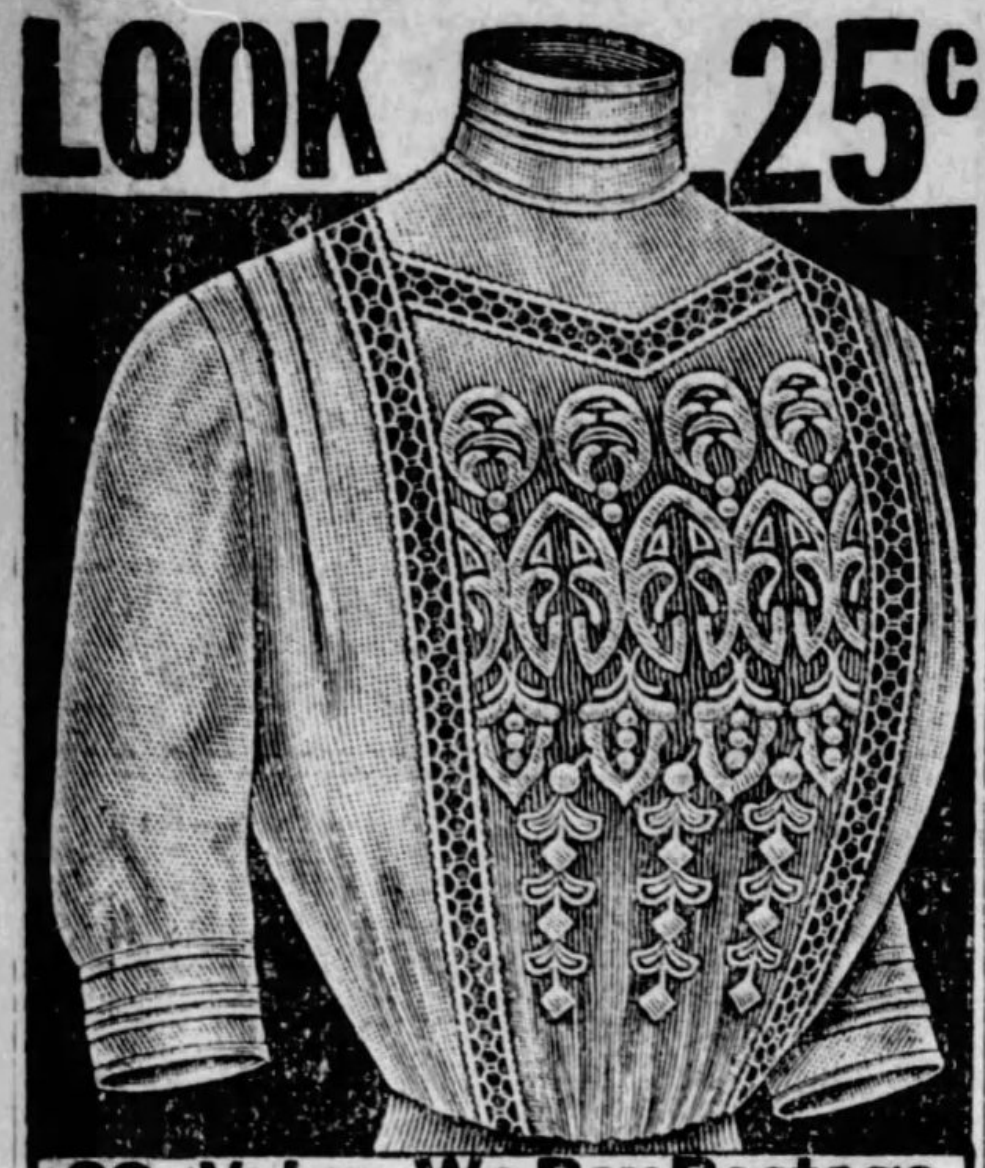
Name....................................

Street No....................................

City.............. ....

State....................................

LOOK 25c



69c Value. We Pay Postage

One of the biggest bargains we have ever offered. This elegant waist, latest model of the season, at a price no one else would ever dare to quote. This is only one of the bargains that Walker will give you. Send today for New Style Book. This beautiful waist is made of good grade sheer voile, has standing collar as illustrated, trimmed with mercerized silk embroidery in handsome design. Row of filet lace insertion across yoke with two rows of filet lace insertion on either side of panel. Two neat tucks on shoulder, three-quarter sleeves, straight cuffs with tucks to match collar. Buttoned invisibly down the back with pearl buttons. Back trimmed with two neat tucks. This waist usually sells for 69c. It comes in sizes 32 to 44 in. bust measure. Color, white only. Order by No. 2241AB. Be sure to state size. Price, postage prepaid, only . . 25c

Free Book of Fashions

and startling offers in newest styles. Mailed free. Write for it. We offer 10,000 bargains—everything for the home and family at amazing direct prices. SEND TODAY SURE. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded.

W. & H. WALKER
8193 Herr's Island, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS $24 A WEEK
R. M. King Made $45 in 6 Days

15 IN ONE

Forged steel. Patented. Low priced. Sells to auto owners, farmers, mechanics in the shops and the home. Not sold in stores. No competition. Sales easy. Big profits. Ten-inch sample to workers. Write at once. THOMAS TOOL CO., 2478 West St., Dayton, Ohio

Big Pay for Easy Work

We want agents willing to make $5 to $15 a day taking orders for America's finest low priced tailoring. Hand-made-to-order Suits $7.98 to $28. Pants $2.48 to $8.50. Strictly guaranteed and shipped prepaid.

Write for Free Outfit of Samples styles, wholesale prices and the secret that makes C. T. A. agents so successful.

The Chicago Tailors' Association
Dept 645 Van Buren and Market Sts., Chicago

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN

for selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box. A great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward this beautiful gold laid bracelet and the gold filled wedding ring, or choice from our large premium catalogue. SEND NO MONEY, we trust you.
ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
Box 277. Woodsboro, Md.

KEYLESS PADLOCK

No more lost-key troubles. No buttons to fumble. Just turn knob as directed. 40,000 combinations possible. No one can open yours but you. Operated as easily in dark as in light.
AGENTS MAKING 100 PER CENT PROFIT. Sells on sight in city or country. Write today for terms of free samples. A postal card will do.
Address, Victor Specialty Co., 53 Cook St., Canton, Ohio

WATCH, RING & CHAIN FREE

We give this handsome stem wind & stem set Watch, fully Guaranteed, also Ring & Chain for selling 20 Jewelry articles at 10c each.
Herman & Co. 2430 N. Halsted St. Dept 677 Chicago

HAD "DATE" WITH CALVIN

Demented Canton Man Climbs Steeple to Keep It.

Canton, March 17.—To keep an engagement he said he had with John Calvin, a demented man climbed the steeple of St. Peter's Catholic Church here Monday afternoon and made his way to a small balcony high on the steeple before he was seen. Police climbed up after him and tried to coax him down, but he refused.

Unable to use force because of their dangerous position, the policemen parleyed with the man, while a large crowd gathered in the street to watch them

Two o'clock was the hour set by the man for his meeting John Calvin. When the hour arrived and Calvin had not appeared, the man said he guessed he wasn't coming and accompanied the policemen.

SAVE HUNDREDS OF GIRLS FROM COLLEGE FIRE

Two Wellesley Students Do Heroic Work in Flames That Destroy Main Building.

Wellesley, Mass., March 17.—Two hundred and fifty Wellseley students and 100 other persons, including members of the faculty and servants, fled for their lives early today when fire destroyed College Hall, the largest and most pretentious of the buildings in the college group. No one was injured. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

The college sessions have been temporarily suspended and special trains were made up to take the girls to their homes. Practically all of those who had rooms in the building lost their personal possessions and clothing.

The superb behavior of the young women probably prevented heavy loss of life or injury to many who groped their way through smoke filled halls and down stairways and fire escapes to safety.

College Hall had a commanding site on a hill just east of Lake Waban. The cornerstone was laid in 1871. The building was of brick and stone, with an interior of wooden fittings. It was five stories high, with a floor space of 500 by 120 feet.

350 Slept There.

The building was divided into dormitories, administrative offices and quarters for servants. Three hundred and fifty persons slept there last night—250 students, 50 members of the faculty and 50 maids employed by the faculty and students.

Miss Charlotte Donnell, of Wiscasset, Me., and Miss Virginia Moffat, of Orange, N. J., both seniors, were the heroines of the fire. They occupied rooms on the third floor, under the laboratory, where the fire originated supposedly from spontaneous combustion. Their rooms faced on the court around which the building was constructed and the glare of the flames aroused them. Miss Moffat saw a bright light reflected on the transom over her door and springing from her bed rushed into the hall, where she met Miss Donnell.

Went to Call Girls.

"There is a fire," she cried.

Miss Donnell replied:

"I'll ring the fire alarm, while you call the girls."

Suiting action to word Miss Donnell ran down a flight of stairs and started the fire gong on the second floor. Miss Moffatt hurried along the halls pounding on every door. She did not yell "fire," but commanded:

"Put on your wraps quickly."

Miss Donnell then joined the other and together they roused all those who had not already responded to the gong. Soon the halls were filled with startled young women. Some carried personal effects in their arms, but the greater number had not waited to save their belongings.

The halls were already filled with smoke as the girls formed in line and marched from the building. The college volunteer fire brigade was early in action and made sure that none of the sleepers was left to the flames.

NOTED NATURALIST IS KILLED

Edinburgh, Scotland, March 17.—Sir John Murray, the noted naturalist and oceanographer, was killed yesterday near his home, Challenger Lodge, Wardie, Edinburgh, in a motor car accident which occurred while his daughter Rhoda was driving.

When the World Sleeps

—a hundred thousand lone night workers, at a thousand different tasks, lighten the long hours and hearten their labors with the fragrant comfort of fresh-rolled "Bull" Durham Cigarettes.

The telegraph operators in the darkened cities; the night herders on the silent plains; the night-watch on far-sailing ships; to each and all of them comes the longing for the cheerful companionship of these *fresh, hand-made cigarettes,* fashioned by their own skill, to their own liking, from ripe, mellow, world-famous

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO
(Enough for forty hand-made cigarettes in each 5c sack)

The world-wide appeal of "Bull" Durham is without a parallel in the annals of creature comforts. Millions of men of all nations and all classes find in "Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes lifelong *enjoyment* and *lasting satisfaction.* Their fresh fragrance and mellow flavor are a *revelation.* Get "the makings" today and "roll your own."

Ask for FREE book of "papers" with each 5c sack

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing how to "Roll Your Own," and a Book of cigarette papers, will both be mailed, *free,* to any address in U. S. on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C., Room 1211.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Bank Wrecker at Last in Prison After 900 Days of Legal Fighting

W. J. CUMMINS

New York, March 16.—William J. Cummins' long fight to keep out of Sing Sing has ended. He is now in that famous prison to serve a sentence of not less than four years and eight months and not more than eight years and eight months.

Cummins was one of the men who wrecked the Carnegie Trust Co., and he was convicted more than two years ago of the larceny of $140,000. Upon one pretext or another he kept out of state's prison, although he spent some time in the Tombs. But even when he was in the Tombs he was frequently allowed to visit his office and his lawyers. He lived on the best of everything in the Tombs and smoked and ate there with his friends.

Nearly 900 days elapsed since he was convicted, and he is now serving the first of his sentence.

BABY MELTS THE HEART OF FRANCE

Law Sending Royal Pretenders to Exile May Soon Be Repealed.

Paris, March 17.—"A little child shall lead them," the Good Book says. If the fight now begun to permit French pretenders to the throne to return to this country succeeds, it will be largely the result of the existence, if not the efforts of the month-old boy, Napoleon Louis, son of Prince Victor Napoleon, imperialist aspirant to the French crown. In 1886 France passed a law banishing from the country forever all heads of families once reigning in France, together with their direct descendants. Their presence in the fatherland was deemed perilous to the existence of the republic.

The Duc d'Orleans, royalist pretender, is now an exile in Brussels, in which city also is Prince Victor Napoleon, the imperialist "hope." Both men have repeatedly professed their undying devotion to France and both have sworn never to molest the home government and, indeed, never to accept even the throne unless called upon to do so by the people themselves.

Their protestations have had no effect. Homesick, figuratively speaking, they have shed tears of longing at the frontiers of France to the north, east, south and west. Still nobody invited them to come in. But now that there is a pink and puling baby, a collateral descendant of France's most famous son, an exile because considered a peril to that country's existence, ideas have changed.

The exiling of this baby forever from its rightful home has appealed to the imagination of all Frenchmen. A movement has been begun to abolish the law of 1886 as a disgraceful survival of tyrannical exercise of power. The grown-ups have been forced into exile, had not struck many Republicans as much of an injustice; but the banishment of a baby, even before its birth, suddenly had its appeal. The chamber of deputies with the little Louis Napoleon in mind (no Republican deputy says "Prince Louis Napoleon") may repeal the exile law.

WRIT FAVORS 5,000 MEXICANS

By the Associated Press.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 17.—Judge Edward Meek, in the federal district court here today granted a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of the five thousand Mexicans held as prisoners by the United States government at Ft. Bliss, El Paso.

REWARD FOR LOST VESSEL

Buffalo Lightship 82 Was Lost in November Gale.

Washington, March 17.—A reward of $100 was offered by the government today for definite information as to the location of Buffalo light vessel No. 82, lost in the gale which swept the Great Lakes region November 10, last. The lightship was moored in about 10 fathoms of water, 13 miles southwest from the entrance of Buffalo harbor. She was a new steel vessel and manned by a crew of six.

DENMARK HONORS CARNEGIE

King Christian Bestows on Skibo Laird Grand Cross of Dannebrog.

Copenhagen, Denmark, March 17.—King Christian has conferred the Grand Cross of the Dannebrug Order on Andrew Carnegie.

FRENCH CABINET BEARING SHOCK

Accepts Resignation of Minister of Finance, but Won't Go to Pieces.

Paris, March 17.—The French cabinet today decided to retain office in spite of the resignation of Joseph Caillaux, minister of finance.

M. Caillaux's resignation was made necessary by his wife's assassination of Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro.

Although Caillaux was considered the strongest and most influential member of the cabinet, his colleagues determined to accept his resignation and to reorganize the various portfolios.

Rene Renoult, hitherto minister of the interior, will become minister of finance. Louis J. Malvy, minister of commerce, will succeed M. Renoult as minister of the interior. Raoul Peret, deputy from Vienne and under-secretary of the interior, will become minister of commerce.

> **FEARED LOVE LETTERS WOULD BE PRINTED?**
>
> **Acting on information given by Mme. Caillaux the police today took possession of various papers in the office of the editor of Figaro. It is understod that among these papers were various private letters written by M. Caillaux to his present wife before they were married and while she was still the wife of Leo Claretie.**
>
> **It is generally supposed that Mme. Caillaux had received an intimation that Calmette was about to publish these letters and it was this that led her to attack him. Calmette was a bitter political foe of Caillaux.**

WOMAN SAYS SHE DIDN'T MEAN TO KILL EDITOR

Paris, March 17.—Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, was shot yesterday by Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, the French minister of finance. He died last night.

Mme. Caillaux went to the office of the Figaro to carry out an act of vengeance against M. Calmette, who had been waging a campaign characterized by great bitterness against the minister of finance. She fired at least three times, M. Calmette being wounded in the chest, in the side and the abdomen.

While the editor was being transported to the hospital, he said repeatedly: "I have done my duty. I have done my duty."

YOUNG WOMAN ASSAULTS FRENCH POLITICAL LEADER

Paris, March 17.—A young woman singer assaulted Victor Augagneur, vice president of the chamber of deputies, as he was about to open parliament today. Much excitement was caused by the attack, owing to its happening so soon after the assassination of Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro.

M. Augagneur, who is deputy from the Rhone department, was entering the parliament hall for the session, which was just about ready to open, when the attack occurred. His assailant was arrested but was later set at liberty. The motive for her action did not become known.

M. Augagneur later presided calmly over the session of the chamber.

OLNEY AND GRAY TO MEXICO?

Mexican Foreign Office Expects Informal Representatives.

Mexico City, March 17.—The Mexican foreign office announced today that there was a likelihood that Judge George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., and Richard Olney, formerly secretary of state, of Boston, would visit Mexico to investigate conditions here.

Jose Lopez Portillo y Rojas, the foreign minister, said that since the two men named would be acting only in an unofficial manner the Mexican government would be glad to receive them.

White House Says No.

Washington, March 17.—White House officials and others here declared they knew nothing of a proposal to send Judge Gray and Mr. Olney to Mexico.

Scientists Learn From Jap Volcano

Kagoshima, Japan, February 24.—(via San Francisco, March 12.)—Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, professor of geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of the Hawaiian Volcanic Observatory, who is studying the Sakurajima eruption, informs the Associated Press that he considers the eruption of great scientific interest, for it may furnish a formula for gauging the potential danger of future eruptions.

He believes the earthquakes of January 11, preceding the flow of lava, were due to the attempts of the lava to force its way to the surface; that the great earthquake of January 12, which was accompanied by a glow in the sky, was caused by the lava reaching the air in the crater, and that the display of January 13 marked the discharge of the lava.

The practical immunity of Kagoshima city, Dr. Jaggar believes, was due to the early emission of lava, as no other cities so near an active volcano have escaped more serious damage in such great eruptions.

Only the speedy flight of the inhabitants prevented great loss of life, for at least 10,000 were in the death-dealing zone, and undoubtedly would have perished had they remained there.

If the latest official figures are to be accepted only about 25 persons lost their lives on the island. However, it is impossible to verify the loss of life as the islanders scattered in many directions.

Dr. Jagger says that the deaths were phenomenally few, taking into account the gravity of the eruption.

LOST SINCE 1902, FOUND IN MORGUE

Chicago Business Man Disappeared on Honeymoon 13 Years Ago.

Chicago, March 12.—While on his way to Milwaukee on a lake steamer with his bride of but a few weeks, Horace Greely Clarke, a prosperous Chicago lawyer and board of trade operator, mysteriously disappeared on June 28, 1902. A country wide search for him was unsuccessful and at last it was decided he had fallen from the steamer and had been drowned.

Yesterday the body of a railroad section laborer in a morgue at Cudahy, Wis., was identified as that of Horace Greely Clarke. Clarke's sister, a Mrs. Carson, of Iowa City, made the identification. An accidental overdose of a drug caused the man's death, physicians said.

Mrs. Carson could learn but little about her brother's strange disappearance. Seemingly he had lost his memory. He had been in various parts of Wisconsin for years and was known at Cudahy as "Harry Harrie." For years the man had been a drug user and was found dead in bed at a rooming house a week ago.

However, nothing could be learned regarding his disappearance from the lake steamer 12 years ago. At the time of his disappearance, Clarke was believed to have left the boat when it docked at Racine, Wis., but after a search of weeks he was reported dead. "Harry Harrie's" statements to friends that he had a sister living in Iowa City led to the identifiaction of his body yesterday. Clarke's bride was a Miss Knoblock, of South Bend, Ind.

SPORT PAGE ADS FILL CHURCH

McKeesport, Pa., Pastor Tries Scheme; Gets Record Attendance.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16.—The advertising of church services on the sporting pages of newspapers brought out a record attendance at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of McKeesport Sunday.

Rev. Singleton Neisser, the pastor, who also is a city councilman, placed an advertisement in the papers last Friday and requested that it be put alongside reading matter on the sporting page. "The Hand of God" was the announced subject for the sermon and in big display type readers were urged, "Don't miss the singing."

The unique advertising brought out fight fans, basketball enthusiasts, and a galaxy of baseball followers.

CARUSO TO GET $3,000 A NIGHT

New York, March 17.—Enrico Caruso's salary has been raised to $3,000 a night in his new contract, which will go into effect after next season. With the possible exception of Adelina Patti, no singer ever has gathered in such astonishing rewards.

SMASH CABINET MAN'S WINDOWS

British Suffragettes Elude Police in Attack on McKenna Home.

London, March 14.—A detachment of militant suffragettes armed with hatchets and hammers smashed every pane of glass on the ground floor of the residence of Reginald McKenna, home secretary, in Smith Square, Westminster, today.

The six women arrived in the square in an automobile and took by surprise the policemen who keep continual guard over the homes of the state ministers. All of those who took part in the attack were arrested, however, as they were leaving. Mr. McKenna left town for the week-end yesterday.

The six women gave false names. They were later arraigned at Westminster police court and each sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

The policemen who had been on guard at Mr. McKenna's residence testified that the women "crept stealthily in Indian file along the side of the wall and then made a rush for the windows.'

One of the prisoners, who gave the name Boadicea, said in court: "I wouldn't have given much for him—Mr. McKenna—if we had got inside."

Another of the women said:

"It is a lucky thing for you we do not shoot."

All the women pleaded guilty and said they had been driven to break Mr. McKenna's windows "by the great brutality shown to our beloved leader."

The magistrate in passing sentence said he had never heard a sadder or more deplorable story than that which had been told to the court.

"Rot!" exclaimed one of the women.

MRS. PANKHURST, WEAK FROM HUNGER, IS FREED

London, March 14.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, was again released from Holloway jail today. She had started a "hunger and thirst strike" immediately after her arrest on Sunday last at Glasgow and was in a very weak and exhausted condition.

A demonstration had been arranged by the militant suffragettes outside of the prison but this failed, owing to the secrecy with which Mrs. Pankhurst was removed from the building. She was taken in a taxicab to a nursing home.

Suffragists charge the police with brutal treatment of the militant leader at the time of her arrest in Scotland. Mrs. Pankhurst fell during the scrimmage and the militant newspaper says the police threw her bodily into a cab, where they allowed her to lie on the floor while they sat on the seats insulting her. An investigation of the incident is demanded.

BELVA LOCKWOOD IN TROUBLE

Washington, D. C., March 17.—The only woman ever nominated for the presidency of the United States is facing financial ruin. After years of work in behalf of humanity, Belva A. Lockwood, at the age of 84, has been served with a judgment as the result of a contract drawn up years ago between herself and an Indian who assisted her in working up evidence in the claims of the Oklahoma Indians, successfully prosecuted by Mrs. Lockwood.

A judgment amounting to $10,500 was returned against her, and through the prompt assistance of a friend, Wade H. Cooper, all but $3,000 of the necessary sum has been raised. Unless the rest can be raised at once, the mortgage on Mrs. Lockwood's home will be foreclosed. A subscription to avert this disaster is being solicited by one of the Washington newspapers.

FAIL TO CONVICT PRETTY WOMEN

Chicago Jurors Are Condemned by Cook County Prosecutor.

Chicago, March 16—"The manner in which women who have committed murder in Cook county have been able to escape pnuishment has become a scandal," asserted State's Attorney Hoyne today in a statement issued on the heels of a motion by his office to drop the case against Mrs. Augusta Dietz, accused of murdering her husband.

While the state's attorney said that the case against Mrs. Dietz was withdrawn because of lack of evidence, he declared that it appeared to be impossible to convict a woman who had killed a man in this jurisdiction.

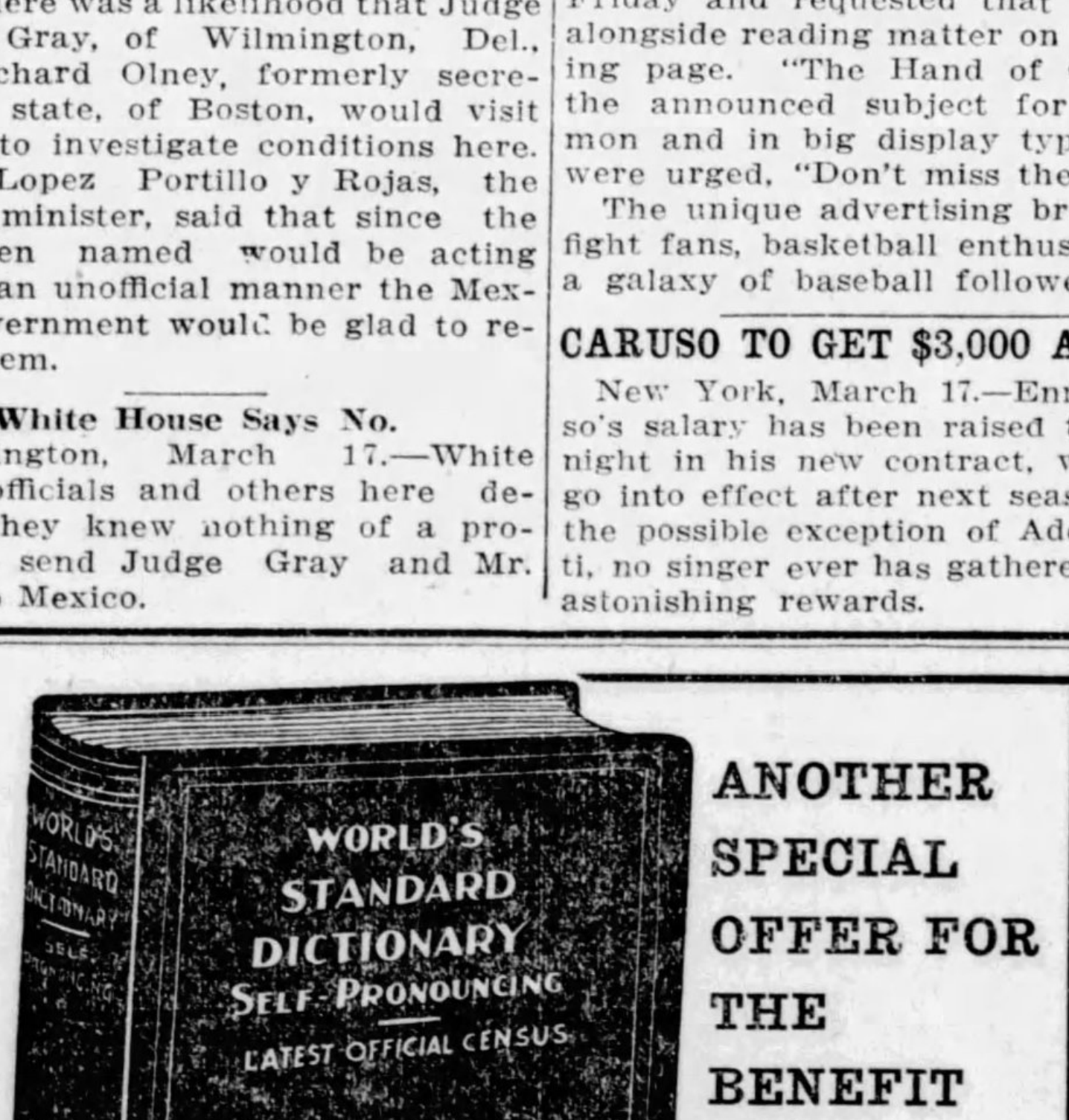
"The blame is on jurors," he said, "who seem ready to bring a verdict of acquittal whenever a woman charged with murder is fairly good looking, or who is able to turn on the floodgate of her tears, or exhibit a capacity for fainting."

Two women were acquitted here of murder charges last week making a record of 13 acquittals in three years and only one conviction, that of Mrs. Louisa Lindoff, a prisoner who died yesterday in jail. Mr. Hoyne said that it was deplorable that an indictment had been returned in the Deitz case. The police, he said, had advertised their case through the newspapers and then had failed to produce any evidence against the woman.

Dietz, a merchant tailor, was found with his head crushed by a hammer blow. There was no direct evidence against any person. George Nurnberg, indicted with Mrs. Dietz, was freed with her today.

TO HONOR WESTINGHOUSE

Pittsburg, March 17—Heads of the various Westinghouse concerns and well known Pittsburgers yesterday formed the Westinghouse Memorial Association. It is planned to erect in this city a memorial to the late George Westinghouse. The memorial will probably take the form of a monument.



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WORLD'S STANDARD DICTIONARY FOR ONLY 98c

This complete, up-to-the-minute dictionary has more than 600 pages and over 1,200 illustrations, with maps, flags of all nations, and chronological history of the world in colors. Bound in genuine limp leather and thumb indexed. Retail value $2.50.

The World's Standard Dictionary contains Literary, Scientific, Encyclopedic and Pronouncing Features based on the latest and best authorities. With this is a concise history of the English Language, foreign words and phrases, abbreviations used in writing and printing, rules of punctuation, etc.

There are also Business and Letter-Writing Forms, tables of weights and measures, statistics of all the states, dictionary synonyms and antonyms, parliamentary rules of order, patent and copyright laws and the latest official census.

This offer is for Weekly Blade readers only. Be sure to send the coupon with your remittance of 98c. We pay the postage. Address Weekly Blade Premium Dept., Toledo, Ohio.

COUPON
FOR WEEKLY BLADE READERS.
This Coupon and 98 cents will entitle any reader of the Weekly Blade to one World's Standard Dictionary, sent postage prepaid.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

$$$$$$$$$—Hustling Man or Woman Representative wanted in each locality—18 to 50 years of age. To join this Society and introduce our Memberships. Part or full time. $50.00 to $500.00 a month. Every Member you recommend gives you a steady income each month thereafter. Honorable and dignified engagement. Experience is not required. Only one appointment in each locality—hurry and be the first to apply. Write the I-L-U, 1256, Covington, Ky.

Men and Women Wanted for Government jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Steady work. Parcel post means many appointments. Common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 31, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, Conductors Interurbans. $75 monthly. State age; experience unnecessary; qualify now. Application, details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Men 20 to 40 Prepare for Locomotive firemen and brakemen; $80, $140. Electric motormen and conductors, $50, $100. Experience unnecessary. Small tuition. 797 Railway Ins. Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

$10 to $15 Weekly copying, addressing and mailing samples; particulars for stamp. Rex Co., Dept. D, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Forty Competent Men Wanted—Handle branch agencies, paying $5 day upward; give references, experience. Modern Specialties, Racine, Wis.

Agent Wanted—Man or Woman, to secure applications for the big 76,000-acre land opening and the big 3,000-acre orchard development project. Total application expense to place one in position to take part in the opening is only $15. No more. No less. Within the reach of all. Can be paid all cash or $3 monthly. Remember that the "land opening" includes 5,000 10, 20, 40, 80 and 160-acre tracts of land. This proposition is in a class by itself, thereby differing from all others. Hence sells itself to the "land hungry" people. Easy sales and quick money for you, even if you only put in a portion of your spare time. Experience not necessary. Send for free printed matter and generous commission terms to agents.
Room 1507 Great Northern Bldg., Chicago.

Agents—We furnish you samples and wholesale catalogue absolutely free. Sell guaranteed hosiery, underwear, shirts, and handkerchiefs, direct to homes. Write Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York City.

Agents—Sell Maple Flower, 25 cent package makes 2 gallons delicious Syrup. Sale in every home. Profits over 100 per cent. Sample 10 cents. Our agents coin money. Write at once. Wilmington Co., X 5, Cincinnati, O.

Sell High Class Goods to Families. Best proposition; big profits; self sellers. Write Carnation Toilet Co., 3024 Easton ave., St. Louis, Mo.

We Pay $100.00 Monthly and Expenses to men with rigs to introduce poultry remedies; year's contract. Redwood Chemical Co., 96 Globe, St. Paul, Minn.

POULTRY.

Indian Runner Ducks, Most Profitable fowl; book, "Culture of Ducks," free. Mrs. J. A. Pugh, South Williamsport, Pa.

HELP WANTED.

Ambitious Person May Earn $15 to $25 weekly during spare time at home, writing for newspapers. Send for particulars. 7, Press Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Wanted—Several honest, industrious persons to distribute religious literature; salary $60 a month. Nichols Co., Dept. 22, Atlanta, Ga.

Railway Mail Clerk Examinations Everywhere soon. $75.00 month. Schedule and sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 27, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

"So Glad I Sent for It."—Yes, Our Magazine, giving him information about the mail order business, the promoters, Cunningham, Pease & Heacock; inside facts that may save you many dollars; trial three months, with supplement, 25 cents; sample copy, 10 cents. THE LEVER MAIL TRADER, T. 44, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Start Money-Making Business at Home, steady work and income; good side line; particulars free. Catawba Mercantile Agency, Rock Hill, S. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Cheap Lands in Arkansas—Along the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad—the new line through the undeveloped part of Arkansas. Delightful, healthful climate, splendid yields of all crops grown in a temperate climate. Ideal fruit country. Unsurpassed for poultry and live stock. Write for free magazine "Oak Leaves." E. E. Smythe, Traffic Manager, Eureka Springs, Ark.

WISCONSIN FARM LAND.

Landology, a magazine giving the facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' trial subscription free. If for a home, or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter marking it personal and say "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars free." Address Lloyd M. Skinner, General Manager, Skidmore Land Co., 184 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ladies—To introduce our line of toilet goods. We are making a special introductory offer good for 30 days only. Send us 25 cents and we will send you the daintiest vanity box containing mirror, powder puff and receptacle for powder. Answer quickly as supply is limited. Ladds Mfg. Company, Dept. 25, 220 East 179th st., New York City.

Sooner dog, sitting clown and pills, 25c. Stover G., Millersburg, Pa.

We pay 25c each for farmers' names. Send dime for contract. "G. Sun," Leroy, Mich.

Our intaglio print plates should interest every advertiser, printer or agent. Shall we forward you specimen prints? Roof, Albion, Indiana.

MEDICAL.

Sure Cure for Rheumatism. Receipt 25c. Address Silas E. Sortor, Lake View, Tex., R. F. D. No. 1.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTINGHOUSE GIVES UP LIFE

Great Inventor and Business Man Dies, but Industry Will Go on.

New York, March 13.—George Westinghouse, the famous engineer and inventor who died here yesterday of heart disease, provided in his will for the continuation of his business interests under a trusteeship.

It was officially stated today that his death will not cause any change of policy or operation in connection with any of the Westinghouse industries. A plan which long ago he carefully thought out for their continuous direction goes immediately into effect.

The men chosen to carry out this work are his brother, Henry Herman Westinghouse, who is president of the American Brake Co., and vice president and general manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.; Charles A. Terry, vice president of the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., and W. D. Updegraff, director of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

To this trusteeship will go the voting power in all the corporations in which George Westinghouse was interested here and abroad. The individual wealth and holdings of Mr. Westinghouse have been estimated at more than $50,000,000.

Mr. Westinghouse, who was in his sixty-eighth year, will be buried Saturday in Woodlawn Cemetery, this city.

Westinghouse became an inventor at the age of 15, when he produced a rotary engine. Four years later he constructed a device for replacing derailed steam cars. Then, when 21 years old, he sought the financial backing of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt for his now famous air brake, perfected after three years of labor.

"Do you mean to tell me you can stop a railroad train by wind?" demanded the commodore.

"Well, yes, inasmuch as air is wind, I suppose you are right," spoke the youth.

"I have no time to waste on fools," said the commodore, thus abruptly terminating the interview.

Westinghouse sought and found capital elsewhere, manufactured his invention, and made high speed possible on railroads, revolutionizing traffic systems and inaugurating a notable area of railway development.

Mr. Westinghouse did not confine his genius to railroading. For half a century he continued to make other contributions to electrical as well as engineering advancement. His inventions and improvements had to do with railway signalling; the development of the alternating current system for electric lighting and power, devices for safety and for economically conveying natural gas over long distances and using it for industrial and domestic fuel; air springs for motor vehicles of all kinds; and a geared turbine system for the propulsion of ships, developed in collaboration with the late Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., and John H. MacAlpine.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Over 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted send free. Victor J. Evans & Co., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results

MALE HELP WANTED.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Year's contract. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 84 Parsons, Kans.

BE A DETECTIVE Earn $150 to $300 per month: travel over the world. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

150 Acres, $4,000
Horses, Cows and Equipment.

Highly productive New York state farm, splendidly located, fully equipped; good income assured; house, 3 barns, other buildings; 2 horses, 8 cows, all wagons, machinery, tools, crops, etc., included if taken now; only $4,000, part cash; location and full details of this and a farm of 50 acres, fully equipped, for $2,500, part cash, page 3, "Strout's Winter Farm Bargains," write today for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 104, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS Union soldiers who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 23, 1874, are entitled to additional rights, even though entry was relinquished or abandoned. If soldier is dead, widows or heirs have his rights. I pay spot cash for these claims. Cash paid for names of pensioners. (Comrade) W. E. MOSES, Room 582 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

UNCLE SAM IS BEST EMPLOYER; pay is high and sure; hours short; places permanent; promotions regular; vacations with pay; thousands of vacancies; all kinds of pleasant work everywhere; no layoffs; no pull needed, common education sufficient. Special money back guarantee if you write today for booklet B-1032. IT IS FREE.
EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.
Get a Better Place

$2.50 PER DAY SALARY paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavorings in tubes. Ziegler Co., 445-G, Dearborn St., Chicago.

Agents—Get our 1914 prices. New plans, terms and catalog of this wonderful self-heating iron. Dandy seller. Every home can afford it. 300,000 sold. Write to Schubert, Mfrs. Distr., 3214 S. Halstead St., Dept. 210, Chicago.

SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PEN 25c Postpaid

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